

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Glowing profits
Tobacco firms still make money despite the decline in smoking

Right for spring
France shows the way in fashionable lightweight knitwear

Key facts
Miles Kingston finds an electronic answer to lost key rings

The longest sprint
How much faster can the marathon be run?

Portfolio

There were no winners in The Times Portfolio weekly competition on Saturday, which means that next week's prize will be doubled to £40,000.

The £2,000 daily prize was shared by three readers, Mrs Constance Parks, of Wallingford, Oxford, Mr Andrew Rees, of Baginbun, Surrey, and Dr S Singh, of Middleton-on-Sea, West Sussex.

There is another £2,000 daily prize to be won today. Portfolio list, page 18; rules and how to play, information service, back page.

Postmen's strike is over

Postal workers in Northampton voted to end their week-long strike which started over delivering poll cards and spread to more than 20 sorting offices, trapping 20 million items of mail.

Ceasefire offer

A last-minute ceasefire offer from Nicaragua was made public in Washington. It was offered in response to Congress refusing more aid to the Contras.

Belsen recalled

Belsen remains branded with the mark of Cain. Chancellor Kohl of West Germany said as 4000 people marked the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the former Nazi camp.

Extradition deal

A new extradition treaty, with a retroactive clause, between Britain and Spain is "only weeks away", government sources say.

Harrods award

Harrods is included in the list of Queen's Awards for export and technology for the first time.

United lose way

A last-minute goal by Harford, giving Luton a 2-1 victory, virtually ended Manchester United's hopes of winning the Canon League championship.

Tomorrow in Computer Horizons

The Times launches a six-week series of codebreaking competitions with valuable prizes.

Each week readers will be invited to crack the code and have a chance of winning a first prize of a British Airways intercontinental flight for two with £1,000 in cash for the trip.

Additionally there will be 25 British Telecom Viscount Super 4 iPhones to be won each week.

Watch out for your first clue in The Times tomorrow.

Leader, page 11

Letters: Financing local government from Mr O. Stutchbury and Mr G. W. Toms; on punishment from Mr M. Gordon-Russell and Mr C. J. Arthur

Leading article: The Soviet dilemma

Features, pages 8-10

More reasons to keep the Falklands, by Lord Shackleton; Armino and fears; Ulster frontiers fall out of favour; Flowers in the attic; the tobacco industry; part one in a series

Classified, pages 27-30

La crème de la crème, educational

Obituary, page 12

Miss Olga Tufell, Mr William Redpath

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Prior hits back at ministers for jobs board snubs

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

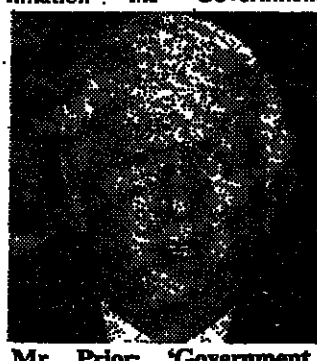
Downing Street's counter-attack against the new all-party coalition on unemployment yesterday when it provoked Mr James Prior into his toughest criticism of the Government since he left the Cabinet last summer.

Mr Prior, a former Secretary of State for Employment who was one of the leading Cabinet "wets", has noticeably refrained from making outspoken public attacks, but yesterday he criticized the Government's dismissive attitude to the new group which he supports, told ministers to be more sensible and called on the Government to "take risks" to increase employment.

Mr Prior is one of several politicians, including Mr Francis Pym, Mr Denis Healey, Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Roy Jenkins, on the council of the new Employment Institute whose charter for jobs will be formally launched today, several weeks earlier than planned because of the disclosure in The Times last Thursday of its existence.

Ten are among the 114 named supporters, from politics, unions, industry, the Church, the Press and entertainment of the charter which calls for lower taxes on jobs, extra spending to renovate the cities, increased government borrowing and a guarantee for the long term unemployed of a community programme job.

Three former prime ministers, Mr Edward Heath, Lord Wilson and Mr James Callaghan, are the campaign's patrons. Its leaders envisage a national campaign on unemployment, according to Professor Richard



Mr Prior: 'Government must take risks'

Layard, chairman of the Institute's executive committee. There will be advertising campaigns and mass meetings and the aim will be to secure the maximum number of supporters who will be invited to write to their MPs and form local groups.

It was the official dismissals of the group as "an establishment in exile" or "recycled Keynesians" and other ministerial jibes that clearly angered Mr Prior. He said on BBC Radio's *The World This Week* end that it was no good continuing to claim there was no alternative when unemployment inexorably rose.

"We really do have to look to see what alternatives there are and it is no good going on dismissing what has been tried in the past, which in terms of unemployment was a good deal more successful than we have now."

While making clear that he was not necessarily in full agreement with all the charter's policies, Mr Prior said they would not have the effect on inflation the Government

Kinnock argues for new TGWU poll

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Labour Party leaders are so sure that the result has been altered in any way to favour any particular side that they are prepared to call a new election.

Mr Kinnock, who has been elected as the new leader of the union, said that about 90 per cent of the complaints received were from union members who said that they had not received a ballot paper and the remainder made allegations about the conduct of the election in April and May.

Mr Kinnock and Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, have been given details of the complaints received at Transport House since the controversy erupted last month. Mr Willis said the union recognized the impact the allegations could have on the labour movement.

But the Labour leader, who first wrote to Mr Willis two weeks ago asking to be kept informed of developments, is said to be very concerned about the continued revelations about election practices. Another argument that Mr Kinnock is apparently putting forward is that Mr Willis's position will be undermined if he takes office in July with the allegations not resolved.

Anti-hunt demonstration in front of the Queen

Ten anti-hunt demonstrators were arrested when they invaded the arena in front of the Queen at the end of the trophy ceremony at Badminton Horse trials yesterday.

Nine men and a woman carrying placards jumped over barriers near the royal box and began chanting. They were chased by mounted police and began to run on foot as the crowd booed. The demonstrators were led away watched by the Queen. They were taken to Chipping Sodbury police station and charged with public order offences.

The demonstration took place after the Queen had presented prizes and watched a parade by the Duke of Beaufort's footmen and huntmen. The disturbance came in the

Chancellor says dollar 'too high'

By Our Financial Staff

As foreign exchange markets prepared for another week of hectic speculation, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, stressed that Britain was prepared to join in concerted intervention to aid the dollar, in accordance with agreements made by the five leading Western economies in January, if the US economy showed signs of falling too fast.

Mr Lawson commented, however, that the dollar, which had fallen to almost \$1.30 last Friday, was still too high.

The Treasury dismissed weekend speculation that it had drawn up a report forecasting, or even envisaging, a rise in sterling to \$1.80 by the year-end with consequent big cuts in interest rates.

The Chancellor emphasized that any intervention was simply to "achieve a two-way market" and not to fix a rate of exchange. The Bank of England is thought to have sold pounds modestly last week, probably in exchange for marks, against which sterling has also appreciated.

Tesco launches own-label cigarette

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Tesco has launched an own-label cigarette, making it the biggest stores group to join an escalating price war.

The Tesco king-size cigarettes are priced at 99p, the lowest at which own-label cigarettes have been selling while pre-Budget stocks last. The Tesco cigarettes are imported from an EEC country, thought to be West Germany.

Trade expectations are that next month the lowest cigarette price will move over £1 by several pence as the Budget's 6p duty and tax increase finally works its way through.



Trophy triumph: London marathon winners Ingrid Kristiansen and Steve Jones celebrate victory. (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Israel to pull out of Lebanon by June but raids will go on

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

The Israeli Government voted yesterday to pull back its troops in Lebanon to the international border by the beginning of June, but to raid, patrol and establish observation posts in Lebanon when necessary for security reasons.

The vote was not announced officially, but Israel Radio said it was 18 to three. Former Likud ministers of defence, Mr Ariel Sharon and Mr Moshe Arens opposed it, because they considered the security arrangements inadequate, and Mr Ezer Weizman, Minister without Portfolio, voted against it because he opposed these qualifications, the radio's political correspondent reported.

The meeting was called within the framework of the Ministerial Defence Committee which made it a criminal offence to leak unauthorized details.

A communiqué issued after the meeting said the Cabinet adopted the proposal of Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, and resolved to instruct the Army to implement phase three of the redevelopment plan adopted by the Cabinet on January 14.

"Implementation of this stage will be terminated by the beginning of June," the communiqué added.

The January 14 resolution said that during phase three the Israeli Army will deploy along the Israeli-Lebanese border while maintaining a zone in southern Lebanon where local forces will operate with Israel Defence Force backing.

The area to be evacuated is 2,000 square kilometres, approximately 19 per cent of the

A day for records in marathon

It was a day of records in the London Marathon yesterday, despite the cool weather and the recent influenza epidemic keeping the number of participants down to 15,500, when the organizers had expected 18,000.

Ingrid Kristiansen, of Norway, set a new women's world best time of 2hr 21min 56sec, taking 1min 37sec off the previous best. Sarah Rowell, of Dartford, in second place set a British best of 2:28:06. Her club colleague, Sally Ann Hales also broke the previous best, with 2:28:38.

Steve Jones won his widely predicted confrontation with last year's winner, Charlie Spedding. Jones, an RAF corporal from South Wales, won in 2:08:16, but he had seen his world best time of 2:08:05 broken by the Olympic champion, Carlos Lopes, of Portugal, only the day before.

Running in the Rotterdam marathon, Lopes recorded 2:07:11. Including appearance money and cash for setting a new world best time he won an estimated \$100,000 (about £77,350) for his performance, the same as Mrs Kristiansen in London. Jones won \$65,000, also including appearance money. Spedding set an English best of 2:08:33.

Marathon report page 24
Story and pictures back page

United trade attack on Japan

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The United States and leading European countries will mount a sharp attack on Japan over trade restrictions at the seven-nation World Economic Summit in Bonn at the end of next week.

The aim will be to speed the increase in Japanese imports of goods and services as a prelude to a new round of trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Although the US-Japanese trade war did not surface publicly at last week's interim committee meetings of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, it remained a key issue. The first quarter surge in imports into the United States, which was largely responsible for the marked slow down in economic growth to an annualized rate of 1.3 per cent, has hardened the determination of the US Administration to secure trade concessions from Japan.

Overhanging the summit talks, and an important bargaining tool for the Americans, is the recent Senate vote declaring Japan an "unfair trader", opening the way for protectionist moves against Japanese products.

The summit, which will be attended by the leaders and finance ministers of the US, Britain, West Germany, Japan, France, Italy and Canada, will not endorse any shift of emphasis on economic policy.

The Americans had hoped to persuade Europe and Japan to adopt more expansionary fiscal policies to take up the running from the slowing US economy. However, the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, backed by the West Germans, made it clear that this was a non-starter. According to Mr Lawson, there was "unequivocal endorsement" of the type of economic policy pursued by Britain.

The European finance ministers did indicate that they are prepared to support the US over trade, however, recognizing that President Reagan has to return from Bonn with something positive if protectionist moves against Japan are to be defused.

It is feared that with Congress in its present mood, and with projected US trade deficit of \$130 billion this year, protectionist pressure could spread to European goods.

In addition, it is recognized that the developing countries require a clear signal from Bonn if they are to take a new Gatt round of tariff reductions seriously.

Many developing countries are sceptical about the intentions of the industrialized countries in opening up trade.

The message from the IMF talks in Washington is that the solution to the world's debt crisis lies in improving trade and investment flows. Many of the big debtor countries are heavily protectionist and will

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Bonington stands with the world at his feet at 50

By Tony Samstag

Chris Bonington, the mountaineer and author, yesterday satisfied the ambition of a lifetime and stood on the top of Mount Everest. Aged 50, he is thought to be one of the oldest men ever to scale the world's highest mountain.

The Nepalese Government announced that Bonington was accompanied by two Norwegian climbers and three Nepalese Sherpas, one of whom, Porten Sherpa, aged 36, had become one of only three people to have climbed the mountain three times. Seven Britons have now made the ascent.

Bonington led a team of almost 100 in the first successful British expedition in 1975 but did not reach the 29,028ft



Chris Bonington: Irrepressible fascination

Col itself, a climb of about 1,000 metres.

With yesterday's triumph, Bonington is now probably the world's most accomplished mountain climber. He has led teams that have conquered Annapurna and the Chinese peak Kongur, and was the first British climber ever to scale the face of the Eiger. Mont Blanc and Nuptse in the Himalayas are also among his trophies.

The deaths of Peter Boardman, aged 31, and Joe Tasker, aged 33, just short of the summit in 1982, were shattering for Bonington. But "time does soften memories and sorrow", he said later. Before leaving for the Himalayas this time, he added: "I enjoy climbing as much today

Postal services should be back to normal by end of week

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Postal services in southern England should return to normal within a matter of days. This follows the end of the dispute over delivery of election polling cards which trapped more than 20 million pieces of mail.

More than 900 Post Office staff in Northampton yesterday voted to end their week-long strike which spread rapidly to more than 20 other sorting offices and involved about 8,000 workers. The backlog of mail should be cleared by the end of the week, the Post Office said last night.

Talks at the weekend first between the Post Office and national officials of the Union of Communication Workers and then with local officials in Northampton led to agreements on overtime payments to staff in offices where backlogs have to be cleared.

The central issue, the level of extra payments for delivery of the polling cards, was not discussed because Northamptonshire County Council took back the cards on Friday to find

'Tate in North' link with city's heyday

From Peter Davenport, Liverpool

Detailed plans have been announced for the development of a Tate Gallery in the North, in a building once connected with Liverpool's booming cotton and tobacco trades.

Mr Alan Bowness, director of the Tate Gallery in London, made it clear that the new gallery, due to open in 1988, would not simply become a location for the showing of works of art unwanted in London.

"What we do not have in mind is putting in Liverpool works of art that are in our cellars in London. If we were even to try to do that kind of thing, then the whole scheme would fall flat, and it would be insulting," he said.

Plans for the new Tate are centred on Block C of the Old Albert Dock on Liverpool's waterfront, a once ramshackle collection of nineteenth century, grade one-listed warehouses.

A £100 million scheme is transforming the once derelict building into an impressive and imaginative waterfront village of shops, offices, flats, restaurants and a television centre. One phase of shops and restaurants is already open.

After the Tate's decision to seek a permanent base in the North to cater for its growing collection of art, officials visited Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds and Newcastle upon Tyne, before choosing Liverpool because of the unique quality of the site.

The new Tate home is adjacent to Liverpool's Maritime Museum. It is an elaborately constructed building of pillars, arches and passages. It is estimated that the cost of conversion into a modern art gallery will be about \$9.5 million, and work will start next year.

The first phase of the programme, which will provide 1,700 sq metres of gallery space, as large as the Hayward Gallery in London, will cost \$6.5 million. The Merseyside Development Corporation is providing \$4.5 million, the Government \$500,000, and the Tate has undertaken to raise the balance from private donations.

When completed, the gallery will consist of four exhibition floors, a suite of offices, and the third floor and basement levels will be devoted to the air conditioning plant and equipment necessary to preserve works of art.

Cost of heart-lung operation 'to double'

The mother of Brooke Matthews, aged five and the world's youngest heart-lung transplant patient, was told at the weekend that the bill for her daughter's operation has doubled.

The operation was performed six weeks ago after an Australian farmer gave £15,000 after the child's father was arrested for allegedly robbing a hamburger bar in Melbourne to help pay for the surgery.

Mrs Deborah Matthews has been told that the operation, carried out by Mr Magdi Yacoub at Harefield Hospital, Middlesex, is likely to cost between £25,000 and £30,000.

Mrs Matthews's uncle, Mr Michael Harrison, who lives in Littleover, Derby, said last night his niece was "dumbstruck" by the news. "What should have been a very happy occasion for her has now been soured."

Mr Jonathan Street, a spokesman for the hospital, said last night: "We have no record of

other ways of meeting its statutory duty of ensuring the cards were delivered to a pre-determined timetable.

Several sorting offices went back to work in anticipation of the Northampton decision and the Post Office was working normally by this evening. Post boxes sealed in areas affected by the dispute will be opened after the backlog of mail in offices has been cleared.

The rapid escalation of what started as a minor local dispute took both the management and union by surprise and the UCU was anxious to prevent it becoming a national dispute. The union leadership believes the controversial productivity package to be recommended for approval at the annual conference next month lay at the back of the dispute.

Many union officials have expressed their displeasure with an agreement negotiated earlier this month on extra part-time workers, new technology and changes in working practices.

Protesters held at air base

A group of peace protesters were arrested yesterday at the United States air base at Alconbury, Cambridgeshire, after they broke through the perimeter fence. Ministry of defence police arrested 16 people, but 15 were later freed without being charged.

A woman is to appear before magistrates in Huntingdon today. The police say the protesters cut through the wire fence and some climbed on the wing of a parked plane during the demonstration.

The demonstration was the latest in a series of protests at Alconbury, which will become the support base for the proposed cruise missile site at Molesworth near by. Cruise missiles are due to be deployed there by 1988.

NUT calls strikes at 201 schools

The National Union of Teachers is calling on about 4,000 of its members at 201 schools in 20 authorities on strikes between tomorrow and Thursday.

Of the 201 schools, 180 will be involved in three-day action, the rest will be on strike for a combination of a half day, one day, or two days, the union's general secretary, Mr Fred Jarvis, said.

On Friday, the employers agreed to convene a full meeting of the Burnham pay negotiating committee at which both sides would be present for the first time since February.

The following schools are among those affected:

CATSHIRE: Blaydon, Heworth Grange, Highfield, Lindhurst, St Edmund Campion RC and Whickham Comp. Breckenbells and Hill Head Jnr Highs; Carr Hill Prim, Colegate Jnr, Larkspur Prim, Oakfield Jnr, Oakfield Inf, St John's RC Prim, St Albans RC Prim.

Bone graft triumph for Cambridge

A breakthrough in bone marrow grafts has been made by Cambridge scientists allowing bone marrow to be replaced using almost any donor.

In the past only an identical twin, where one existed, was suitable for a successful graft.

The new method also does away with the necessity to use steroid drugs to help prevent rejection. The drugs had proved dangerous as they also suppressed the body's defence systems and so laid patients open to infection.

Proving trials have been held at the Great Ormond Street hospital in London and elsewhere.

Surgeons sew back man's arm

A factory worker was recovering in hospital yesterday after nine hours of surgery to sew back his severed right arm.

Mr Arthur Rodway, aged 30, lost the arm when it was trapped in a machine at the engineering company where he works in Tyburn Road, Erdington, Birmingham. Doctors used microsurgical techniques on Saturday to sew the limb back on.

Mr Rodway, of Castle Vale, Birmingham, was said to be "fairly comfortable" yesterday after the operation in Birmingham accident hospital. Mr Peter Millard, said the hospital administrator, said it would be two to three weeks before doctors would know if the surgery had been successful.

Lexicographer wins regional crossword final

By John Grant, Crossword Editor

Dr J. B. Sykes, the lexicographer and head of the German Dictionary Department at the Oxford University Press, won the Leeds regional final of the Collins Dictionaries/Times Crossword championship at the Queen's Hotel yesterday.

Dr Sykes, who is 56 and lives in Oxford, took an average of 11½ minutes each to solve four puzzles, and has won the national championship seven times. Lately, he has been competing every other year, to the relief of his competitors.

Mr David Howell, aged 31, from Leeds, who teaches mathematics at Hough St. School, Bramley, was second, only two minutes behind Dr Sykes. Mr Paul Kendall, also of Leeds, came third as he did last year. He is an administrator at the Open University.

Fourth, and fifth places were taken by two teachers from Blackpool. Mr J. S. Roberts, aged 34, who teaches English at Kirkham Grammar School and Mr B. Stevenson, aged 46, who teaches history at Baines High School, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire. All five go forward to the national final to be held in London in September.

C5 rolls again

The Sinclair C5 electric tricycle starts production again today at the Hoover washing machine factory at Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, but with half the original work force of 50.

Mandela flats

The Greater London Council is to name a £1 million block of pensioners' flats after the South African political prisoner Nelson Mandela.

Cornish £1 note on sale

Ten shillings and pound notes are on sale in Cornwall. Made for the Stannary Parliament, the 3,000 sets of notes, being sold together for £2, have been printed to mark the birthday of the Cornish railway pioneer, Richard Trevithick. They went on sale here at the weekend.

The Stannary retains old rights to print money. Cornish Shopkeepers agreed to accept the notes during the festivities.

The yellow 50 pence note and the green £1 note carry the



Stannary seal, as well as pictures of miners and of Trevithick with one of his engines.

Mr Matt release, Stannary Register General, says requests from collectors have come from all over the world. A second printing was arranged. He said he hoped local people would use the notes as currency although he accepted that most would be collected.

Employment Institute

Members deny being anti-Government

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Members of the Employment Institute's 100-strong council denied yesterday that the body was party political or anti-government.

"This is in no sense a political institution and in no sense is it for or against the Government," Mr Robin Grieres said. He is director of the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust, the charity on whose money research programme is likely to depend.

The Bishop of Birmingham, the Right Rev Hugh Montefiore, said that he would never have signed an anti-government manifesto.

Even Mr Bill Keys, general secretary of Sogad, denied the institute was in an "anti-government situation", while affirming his commitment to "combating the Government's attitude and trying to find some alternative."

Most members envisage a small time commitment only to the institute's work of campaigning and publishing. Members spoke of attending one of two meetings a year.

A leading financier described his involvement as "purely symbolic."

MEMBERS

Patrons: James Callaghan, former Labour Prime Minister; Edward Heath, former Conservative Prime Minister; Lord Wilson of Newbury, former Labour Prime Minister.

Director: John Shields, ex-Treasury Civil Servant.

Chairman of Trustees: Sir Richard O'Brien, ex-chairman Manpower Services Commission.

Chairman of Executive Committee: Professor Richard Layard, head Centre for Labour Economics, London School of Economics.

Trustees: Ronald Archer, Dr. Unilever; Nicholas Baring, Dr. Baring Bros; David Blake, Home News Editor, The Times; Andrew Britton, Dr. National Institute for Economic and Social Research; Sir Charles Carter, ex-vice-chancellor; David Currie, Queen Mary College, Prof of Economics; Gwyn Davies, Chief Economist, Sime and Coates, stockbrokers; Richard Davies, Administrator, Policy Studies Institute; Charles Edinger, Chairman, Sentinel Insurance; Sir Ian Gilmour, MP, ex-Cabinet minister; William Goodhart, QC; Christopher Hume, Economics Editor, The Guardian; Richard Jackson, Economics Lecturer, LSE; Christopher Johnson, chief economist, Lloyds Bank; Annabel Kalesky, journalist, Financial Times; David Lea, Asst General Secy, TUC; David Lewis, Economics Editor, The Sunday Times; Stuart Lupton, Ex-Executive, British Airways; Shirley

Members deny being anti-Government

the institute and spoke of a vague approach by Sir Richard Brian, chairman of its trustees.

The institute's sympathizers divide into those who plan an active commitment to the cause, such as Sir Donald, who are, in his words, a "sleeping partner".

Mr David Lea, assistant general secretary of the TUC and an economist by training, envisaged a stream of intellectual-pamphlets achieving the success of publications by the Institute of Economic Affairs and the Adam Smith Institute.

One economic journalist compared its work with the

Anti Corn Law League in the nineteenth century, in aiming to achieve reversal of government policy.

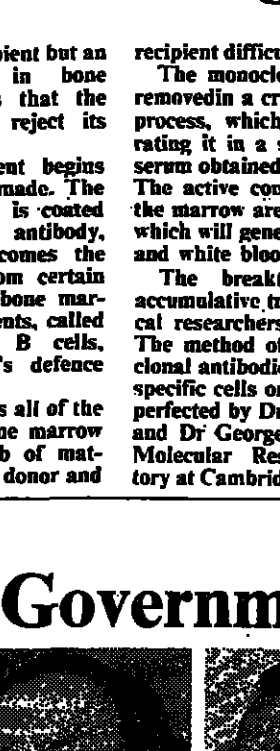
The membership contains a sprinkling of the "great and the good", including Lords Ashley and Roli, the masters of three Oxford and one Cambridge college, financiers and a group labelled as employers, including Mr Ivor Richard, the former Labour MP who became a European Commissioner, and Mrs Sara Morrison, who holds several directorships, is an energetic voluntary worker, and married to the Conservative MP for Dorset.

Cardiff Univ prof: Lord Robert, ex-college principal; Mike Arts, Manchester Univ prof; Robin Matthews, master of Clare College, Cambridge; Paul Chmied, Hestley Forecasting Centre; Tony Atkinson, LSE prof; Sir Henry Phelps Brown, ex prof; Charles Bean, LSE lecturer.

Other academics: Lord Ashley, ex-vice-chancellor; A. H. Halsey, Worcester College, Oxford; Trevor Smith, OMC prof; Sir Claus Moser, Warden, Wadham College, Oxford; Ray Pahl, Kent U prof; Rudolf Klein, Bath U prof; Anthony Kenny, Master, Balliol College, Oxford; John Goddard, Newcastle Univ prof; Lord Gregson, chairman, Advisory Council on Applied Res and Dev; David Donnison, Glasgow Univ prof.

Journalists: Bill Keegan, Observer; Joe Haines, Daily Mirror; Geoffrey Goodman, Daily Mirror; Polly Toynbee, Guardian; Hugh Stephenson, New Statesman; Anthony Sampson, author; Peter Koller, New Statesman; Anglican Bishop of Birmingham; Derek Worlock, RC Archbishop of Liverpool; Maxwell Coll, Church of Scotland; Julian Neuberger, Jewish rabbi; David Sheppard, Anglican Bishop of Liverpool; Lane, Anthony Lester QC, chairman Social Democratic Lawyers Assoc; Arter Aubrey Singer, BBC TV executive; Margaret Drabble, author; David Putnam, film producer; Lindsay Anderson, film director; Tim Delaney, Leagues Delaney Advertising.

Looking for employment: (From the left) Mr Bill Keys, the Right Rev Hugh Montefiore, Sir Donald McDougall and Sir Charles Villiers.



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Extradition deal on Britons living in Spain 'only weeks away'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The game may soon be up for the extradition of British criminal suspects living in Spain.

A new extradition treaty between the two countries is 'only weeks away,' according to government sources, and it is expected to apply to persons wanted for offences committed before it came into effect.

That means that the residents of the so-called 'Costa del Crime' who had hoped they would forever be free of the British law's long arm, may soon be on the move again.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told Mr Peter Bruinvels, Conservative MP for Leicester East, in a Commons written reply last week that negotiations were at an advanced stage.

Sources disclosed yesterday that the final drafts are being studied and that the treaty could be signed next month. It would then have to be ratified by both parliaments.

One of the biggest difficulties has been over whether the treaty could apply to suspects

who fled before it came into force. The Spanish constitution bars most retrospective legislation.

But authoritative sources indicated yesterday that the difficulty of retrospective legislation had at least in part been solved. Clearly, the Spanish did not mean to be seen to be harbouring British criminals.

The fundamental differences between the two countries' legal systems has led to complex negotiations. Britain's accusatory system, which requires that there must be a prima facie case, is difficult to mesh with other countries' inquisitorial systems.

Between 1978 and 1983, 40 of the 116 applications by other countries to Britain for extradition, failed in the British courts because of the lack of prima facie evidence.

The news that the treaty is near has pleased conservative MPs. Mr Bruinvels said: 'The scandal that allowed murderers and thugs to go off and swan around on the Costa Brava has gone on for too long.'

End of a stay on 'Costa del Crime'

By Richard Dowden

The retrospective nature of the extradition agreement will ease some anxiety on the stretch of Spanish coast known as the 'Costa del Crime'.

It will mean that several Britons who have moved into magnificent villas in the sun in the past few years may have to sell up and move on or be sent back to Britain to be interviewed by the police.

Several of them are said to have open airline tickets to Costa Rica, which has no extradition treaty with Britain. But, as some are already said to be home-sick, the move may be painful as well as hasty.

No government officials were repaired yesterday to estimate the number of fugitives from British justice in Spain but reports that there are more than 100 are thought to be greatly exaggerated.

Unofficial estimates in Spain at the figure of 'at least 100' are based on various sources, including the Spanish press, the British Embassy in Madrid, and the former husband of Barbara Windsor.

Woman stabbed

Police in Avon were yesterday trying to identify a dark-haired woman in her thirties who was stabbed to death by an attacker in a country lane at the village of Frampton, Cotterell.

Gas wells bid

An application to open three natural gas wells in east Surrey has been submitted to Surrey County Council.

3 held after Ulster gun find

Three men were being questioned by the RUC yesterday and may appear in court today in connection with arms found in east Tyrone, Northern Ireland. Two men were arrested near Oulistan, Co Tyrone, after police found two shotguns on Saturday. Earlier another man had been arrested.

Nurses' neuroses success

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Psychiatric nurses can treat patients with neuroses more effectively than family doctors, using them may well save the National Health Service and the country more than it costs to employ them, a study run by the Institute of Psychiatry has shown.

In a three-year study, in which 20 family doctors referred patients to nurses in psychotherapy for treatment at home rather than in hospital, patients treated by the nurses did significantly better than those undergoing routine treatment with drugs or advice from the family doctors.

After a year, the patients who were treated by the general practitioners were offered treatment by the nurses. Those who took it improved significantly, overcoming difficulties such as agoraphobia, fear of meeting people, obsessive cleanliness or handwashing and in some cases sexual problems.

Three nurses were involved in the study, in which a total of 92 patients were treated. Treatment of the patients at home

reduced the load on busy psychiatric hospitals, which meant that patients received earlier treatment and avoided the stigma of being labelled a 'psychiatric' problem.

The study, conducted by Professor Isaac Marks, professor of experimental psychopathology at the Institute in London, showed.

'The cost of employing the nurses was more than offset by tangible economic gains after treatment,' Professor Marks says, in the *British Medical Journal*.

Glue sniffing could be losing its appeal

By Richard Evans

Glue sniffing among youngsters, which caused an alarming surge in deaths during the early 1980s, may have passed its peak according to new fatality figures.

After only a few deaths during the late 1970s, the glue sniffing crisis resulted in 60 fatalities in 1982, and 80 in 1983, but provisional statistics for last year show that deaths dropped to 70 and government ministers are now hoping that the improvement will continue.

Their cautious optimism comes after a wide range of government initiatives, co-ordinated by Mr John Patten, Under-Secretary of State for Health, to tackle the situation and try to

reduce the number of teenagers obtaining and misusing solvents.

The measures, which were aimed at helping relevant local services and parents through education and persuasion, included Health Education Council leaflets and a special training video for professionals called *Illusions*.

On Friday the Commons completed the remaining stages of a private member's Bill, sponsored by Mr Neville Trotter, Conservative MP for Tynemouth, which will make it an offence to sell glue deliberately to sniffers, with maximum penalties of six months' imprisonment or a £2,000 fine.

Alert on teabag tobacco

A letter has gone out to all doctors from the Department of Health and Social Security to alert them to the danger of 'sniff-dipping'.

The new habit of sniff dipping is said to involve holding, between cheek and gum, a small quantity of fine-cut, moist tobacco, either loose or enclosed in a miniature teabag.

In the teabag form it may be a product which US Tobacco, an American company, is launching called *Skool Bandits*.

Such products could not be considered safe and the department's advice was that non-smokers should not use them.

Data from the United States examined by the Government's independent expert advisory committee on carcinogenicity of chemicals in food, consumer products and environment shows that the use of non-smoked tobacco products was associated with forms of cancer that are difficult to treat and can result in disfigurement or death.

Furniture sale makes £1m in US

A George I bureau bookcase sold at Christie's in New York on Saturday for \$143,000 (estimate \$60,000-\$80,000) or £108,333, underlining the extraordinary price that American collectors will pay for English furniture (Geraldine Norman writes).

However, the fairly substantial proportion of the sale's total that was left unsold, 34 per cent, may indicate that the boom market for English furniture in America is flattening out. The sale totalled £1 million.

The bureau bookcase is an extremely pretty piece decorated in green japanning that imitates Chinese lacquer with exotic animals, pavilions, ships, flowers and foliage in gold. The top is finished with a swan neck pediment.

Another huge price was the \$82,500 (estimate \$30,000-\$120,000) for a pair of George III mahogany armchairs, elegantly carved and attributed to Thomas Chippendale.

The two lots both went to anonymous buyers, but the next eight highest prices were paid by private collectors from New York, Virginia, California and Switzerland.

This private involvement has encouraged some dealers to buy furniture in England and put it straight into American auctions. It does not always pay off, however. A set of 12 George III mahogany dining chairs of around 1760 of unusual Gothic design, a fashion set by Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill, were the highest flyers of the sale with a published estimate of \$120,000-\$180,000.

They were sold for about half that figure at a Boardman's auction in East Anglia last year. The New York clientele were not on this occasion, prepared to double the punter's money and the chairs were bought in at only \$100,000.

"Madonna and Child with St John" by Reni and Monet's "Still Life with Flowers".

Magazine display for Getty Museum

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Burton Fredericksen, former curator of paintings at the Getty Museum in California, introduces 30 sensational purchases made by the museum in the 1980s in the April issue of the *Burlington Magazine*.

'At a time when the supply of major paintings on the art market seems to be dwindling, it is perhaps surprising how many works of importance do in fact appear.'

Unlike the museum's purchase of Mantegna's "Adoration of the Magi" at Christie's last week, most of those paintings were bought quietly from dealers in Europe and the United States. Mr Fredericksen does not specify where the paintings came from or at what prices, but about 12 came from

London dealers and five were included in recent Sotheby or Christie sales. Most of the rest seem to have been bought in the United States. Prices probably topped the £1 million mark in several cases.

The most important purchase was perhaps the "Madonna and Child with the Infant St John" by Guido Reni. This turned up, wholly unknown and very dirty, in a Christie's sale in New York last year. It was bought by Agnew's, the London dealers, for \$660,000. Cleaning showed a marvellous picture in fine condition, so the price to the Getty Museum was probably a good deal higher.

Two other important seventeenth century acquisitions, used to be in British collections. Domenichino's "Christ

Carrying the Cross" was in the Bridgewater collection and was sold by the Earl of Ellesmere in 1947.

Carrying the Cross" was in the Bridgewater collection and was sold by the Earl of Ellesmere in 1947.

"Christ and the Adulteress" by Valentin de Boulogne used to be in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, but was sold some years ago to a private collector in Milan.

mythological scenes (£130,000 and £190,000 at Christie's in 1984); Guido Reni, "Madonna and Child with St John" (\$860,000 at Christie's in 1984); Valentin de Boulogne, "Christ and the Adulteress" (£253,000 at Sotheby's in 1983); Jan Brughel, "St John Preaching in the Wilderness"; Hendrik Terbrugghen, "Bacchante with an Apple"; Gerrit Dou, "Portrait of Prince Rupert with his tutor" (£7,500 at Sotheby's Craven Sale in 1988 as "Elix and Samuel" by Lievens).

Jan Steen, "The Drawing Lesson"; Terboch, "Stable Interior"; Hobbema, "Landscape"; Pieter de Hooch, "A Woman preparing bread and butter for a boy"; Domenichino, "Christ Carrying the Cross"; Solimena, "Two

GLC to rule on Chelsea electric fence

Chelsea football club's controversial proposal to cage its supporters behind electric fencing and barbed wire has run into legal trouble.

Mr Ken Bates, the club's chairman, is to be asked to submit to the Department of the Environment and the Greater London Council detailed plans of the fence which he says will carry a 12-volt electric charge.

Alterations to a group have to comply with the Safety at Sports Grounds Act 1975 and changes have to be approved by the local planning authority.

Mr Simon Turney, chairman of the GLC's public service committee, said last night that Mr Bates's proposals would be considered in detail at its next meeting on Friday. A GLC safety inspector will visit the Stamford Bridge ground today.

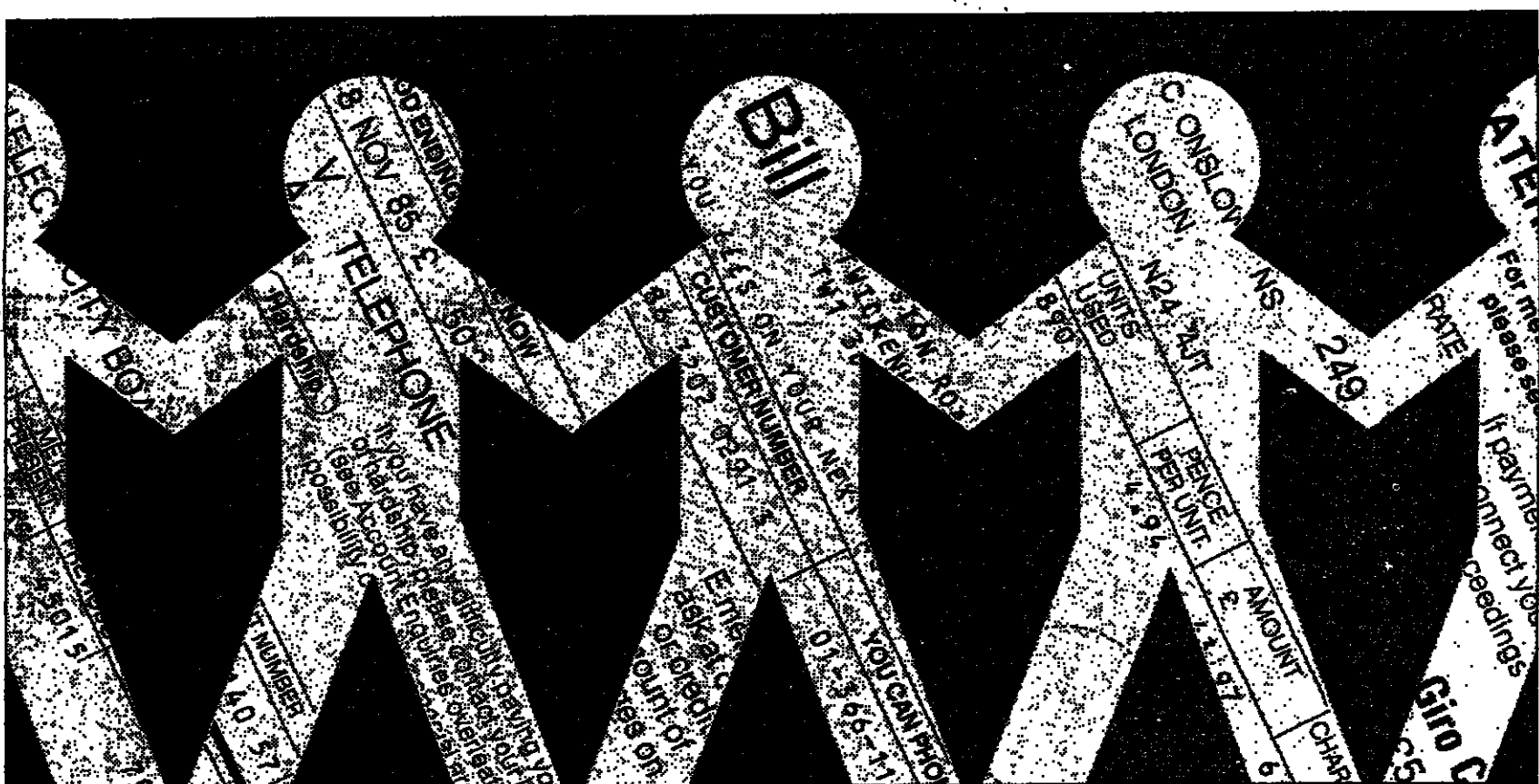
It is unlikely that any decision will be reached in the time to allow the 11A high fence to be erected before Saturday's fixture with Tottenham Hotspur, a intended.

Speaking on BBC Radio Mr Turney described Chelsea's proposals as 'very unsavoury'. He said: 'The reaction I have had from my colleagues is what comes next - water cannon, guards, tanks, and consultant undertakers to ferry away the dead?'

Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for sport, has criticized the idea as 'going a step too far'. Mr Bates called for Mr Macfarlane's resignation 'for failing to solve the problem of hooliganism'.

Mr Macfarlane, who would not comment on the call for his resignation, said: 'I rue the day that the soccer grounds of our national game have to have this sort of installations.'

The Police Federation is sceptical about the proposal and Labour MP's who have described it as degrading and dehumanizing intend to question its legality in the Commons.



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Housing in crisis: 1

Government survey will seek ways to improve Britain's crumbling homes

Under pressure from both the public and private sectors, the Government is to undertake a comprehensive survey of the housing stock to assess how to maintain and improve the country's dwellings, which in spite of considerable effort is no nearer to solution than a decade ago.

The survey, to be carried out through local authorities, should be completed in time to influence next year's public spending plans, and will almost certainly corroborate evidence collected by bodies, including the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, the Building Employers' Confederation and the National Home Improvement Council, which shows the stock to be in a parlous, and in some cases still deteriorating, condition.

At the same time, an inquiry into British housing under the chairmanship of the Duke of Edinburgh, is coming to the end of its deliberations and is expected to publish its findings and recommendations in July.

It was set up by the National Federation of Housing Associations partly because it is 100 years since the report of the royal commission on housing for the working classes was published, giving a harrowing account of terrible over-crowding, inadequate sanitary arrangements and extremes of disrepair.

Clearly, enormous progress has been made since then, but still families live in over-crowded and unfit conditions, and it is apparent, with an increased number of properties falling into disrepair, that the difficulties are mounting again.

The most recent comprehensive survey is the English House Condition Survey of 1981 which showed that some pro-

gress had been made. The number of dwellings either lacking basic amenities or unfit for habitation was reduced substantially between 1971 and 1981.

In 1971, 2.8 million dwellings lacked basic amenities, such as a bath and an inside lavatory. The figure was reduced to 1.5 million in 1976 and to 900,000 by 1981.

The Building Employers' Confederation says that the reduction in the number of unfit dwellings has been less impressive - an 8 per cent drop from 1.2 million in 1971 to 1.1 million in 1981.

But between 1976 and 1981 the number of dwellings requiring repairs costing £7,000 or more (at 1981 prices) went up from 860,000 to 1.05 million. If all dwellings requiring repairs costing £2,500 or more are included the total at either unfit, lacking amenities or needing substantial repairs rises to 4.3 million - 20 per cent of the total stock. Nearly 3.5 million are in the private sector.

In other words a crude surplus of two million dwellings becomes a deficit of 2.3 million if those requiring substantial repairs are taken into account, the confederation says.

Apart from repairs and improvements to existing housing, it is estimated that 200,000 new houses are needed each year to the end of the century to satisfy demand and replace those that are demolished.

Traders in battle over London's markets

Street traders in London are fighting a Bill they claim will be a serious threat to the capital's markets.

Clause 5 of the GLC's General Powers Bill will bring London into line with the rest of the country in controlling stallholders and their livelihoods.

Traders claim its wide powers put at risk the future of London's 40 markets and want it dropped. Many markets are several centuries old and are a feature of London life. They range in trade from the touristy Portobello Road and Camden Lock market to the everyday shoppers' markets of Islington and Walthamstow.

The new provisions of the Bill, which gets its second reading in the Commons at the start of May, include:

- No automatic right of family succession to a trading licence.

- Shopkeepers' right of veto on existing or future stalls outside their premises.

- Blanket power for the local authority to revoke a trader's licence on conviction of a misdemeanour.

- Enlarged powers to designate the streets markets can be held in.

- Increased rents for pitches.

- Other powers to combat the "suitcase sellers" and confidence men include photographs on identity cards, and the immediate seizure and permanent confiscation of goods on conviction of illegal trading.

The market traders are represented by the Federation of Street Traders' Union, and the National Market Traders' Federation, which between



Cap that: A trader's stall in the bustle of the East End's Petticoat Lane market. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

them have more than 10,000 members.

Both bodies say the GLC, which is sponsoring the Bill on behalf of the London Boroughs' Association, has failed to consult them.

Petitions, demonstrations and lobbying of MPs are planned.

Peace group's Soviet support

By David Nicholson-Lord

Seven Soviet block countries have agreed to send representatives to a conference, to be held in Britain next month, aimed at setting up a European network of individuals who would attempt to defuse East-West tensions during times of crisis.

Three representatives each, from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and

Bulgaria, have promised to attend the week-long European Humanity Gathering to be held at the Findhorn Foundation in Scotland from May 18 to 25.

Thirty-three European countries have been invited to attend and so far 29 have responded. Delegates will decide on a proposal to establish a Spirit of Europe Foundation, with two

headquarters, one at the Robert Schumann Centre for Europe in Luxembourg and one behind the Iron Curtain.

According to Mr Harley Miller, the gathering's organizer, the initiative is intended to be entirely separate from the peace movement and groups such as the European nuclear disarmament campaign (End).

Inquiry over prison sit-in

An inquiry began yesterday at Gartree maximum security prison near Market Harborough, Leicestershire, after a sit-in protest by 25 prisoners on Saturday. They refused to return to their cells for three hours after breakfast and stayed in the dining-recreation area, later returning peacefully.

Six prison officers were hurt in a disturbance at Gartree on Friday.

Heat-saving grants plea

Too much of the £400 million a year paid by the Government in welfare benefits to cover the cost of heating goes to warm Britain's skies, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities says in a report out today (David Walker writes).

The Labour controlled association wants the Government to get better value for the money spent on heating by providing more grants for insulation and double-glazing.

It urges the Secretary of State for the Environment to "review the impact of the home insulation grants scheme, particularly to boost take-up by lower income households."

The departments of Energy and of the Environment were saying different things about what councils should do while the Department of Health and Social Security tried to make short-run economies in benefits to pay for heating.

Murrell killing query by MP

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is to be questioned in the Commons about a report that Miss Hilda Murrell, aged 78, a rose-grower and anti-nuclear campaigner from Shrewsbury, may have been murdered by a private detective under contract to MI5 or another branch of the security services.

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, who alleged in the Commons last year that Miss Murrell was murdered by

British intelligence said yesterday: "Since the Home Secretary has already answered questions on this subject he should be well qualified to comment on the activities of the security services."

"I intend to ask him if it is accurate that any branch of the security services hired a private detective to maintain surveillance on Miss Murrell. Mr Dalyell has been cross-

examined by detectives in their inquiries into the murder.

According to a report West Mercia police believe that the murder may have been the result of a bungled surveillance operation by a private detective.

Mr Rob Green, a nephew of Miss Murrell, worked in naval intelligence at the time the Argentine warship, General Belgrano, was sunk during the Falklands war.

Sites explored for improving radio links to submarines

By Colin Hughes

The Ministry of Defence is considering three possible sites for building Britain's first extremely low frequency transmitter, for which the test rig alone would stretch 12 miles of cable across up to 800 acres of wild Scottish landscape.

The transmitter, called ELF, is being considered to overcome communications difficulties with submerged submarines. The Royal Navy hopes it might, in future, prevent the kind of situation which led to the "lost" the Belgrano signal to HMS Conqueror during the Falklands war having to be relayed several times.

The transmitter emits radio waves at a mere 60 to 120 Hertz, which can be picked up by a submarine, up to 400ft below the surface, even when it is under the polar ice-cap. Unlike other radio waves it is immune to jamming, and is unaffected by nuclear explosions.

So far the Admiralty Research Establishment at Portsmouth, near Portsmouth, has spent £350,000 on paper work, but Mr John Lee, Under Secretary of State for defence procurement, told the House of Commons last week that plans are under way to build a "technology demonstrator", or test rig.

He said that "consideration of possible sites remains at an early stage", and that the cost of a fully operational transmitter could not yet be realistically estimated. Defence experts say

that two similar rigs in the United States cost tens of millions of pounds to build. American researchers say that there is no hazard to humans or animals, and Mr Lee has promised that "every impact would be made to minimize the effect on the environment."

Mr Donald Stewart, Scottish National Party MP for the Western Isles, who fears the transmitter will be a "monstrous blot on the face of Scotland", has been firing parliament questions at the Ministry of Defence in an unsuccessful attempt to find out which sites are being considered.

"From what we know of the American transmitters it seems it would be a cable suspended across miles of telegraph poles, and strung across the land in a seemingly random tangle. Mr Stewart said: "Can you imagine anything more unsightly?"

At present very low frequency (VLF) signals are used to keep in touch with submarines.

Polaris submarines, which usually travel at only three knots on patrol, can trail a VLF receiving aerial a few feet below the surface, but the system is considered unsuitable for hunters-killers such as Conqueror.

A defence ministry spokesman said that it would be some months before a test rig is definitely proposed, and that planning permission would then have to be sought.

Rail station's £250m revamp plans out today

Plans for the controversial £250 million redevelopment of Liverpool Street station in London will be unveiled today by Rosehaugh Stanhope, the developers (Charles Kneivitt, our Architecture Correspondent, writes).

The architects, Arup Associates, have recently lodged two planning applications with the London borough of Hackney for office blocks.

More than a million square feet of offices, shops, car parking and local facilities are to be provided in total, but details released so far do not deal with the sensitive questions of British Rail line closures or the proposed demolition of Broad Street station.

Acid rain blown over Britain from Europe

Parts of Britain have had 10 times more acid rain than other parts, according to a survey conducted by children. The young scientists say the damaging polluted rain and snow was blown across Britain by wind from central Europe.

Heavy industry has been blamed for producing pollutants which lead to acid rain, damaging trees in Europe. The effects of acid rain on Britain are not fully known. About 8,000 children took part in the "acid drops" monitoring project for the Royal Society for Nature Conservation (Watch).

They found that when westerly wind brought rain from the ocean, the water was relatively clean.



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Kohl says Belsen bears mark of Cain

From Frank Johnson
Bergen-Belsen

About half way between Hanover and Hamburg, on the north German plain, in a landscape reminiscent of East Anglia, the road yields up the name of the next village: "Belsen 4 Km".

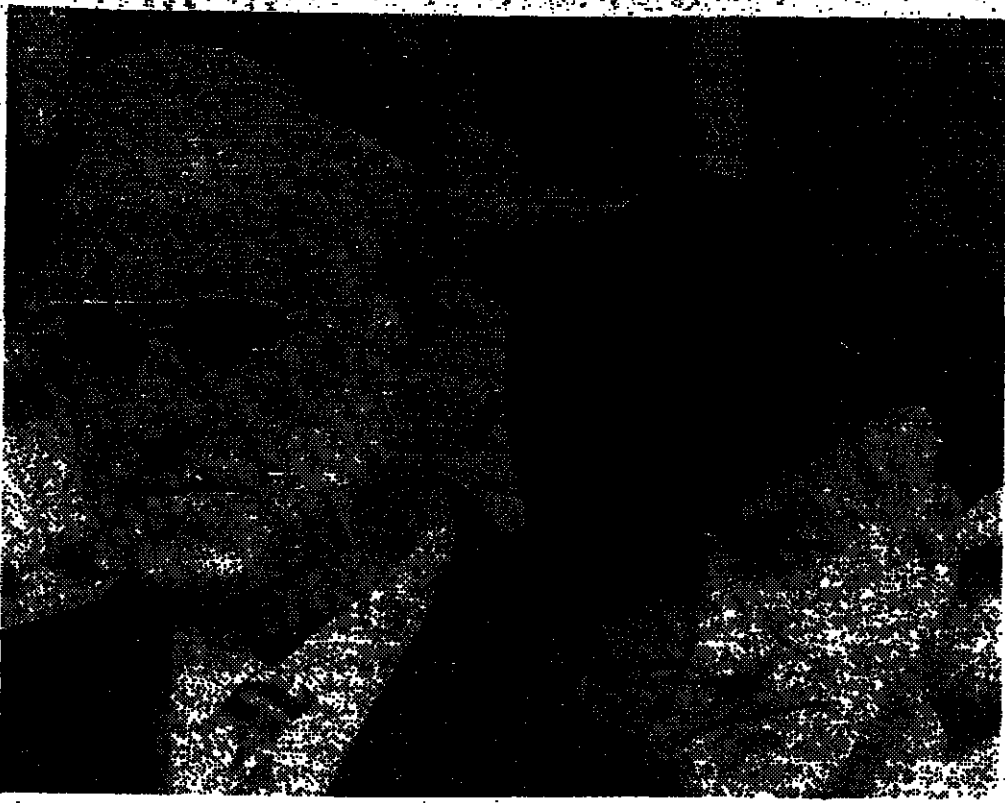
A place too small to have a town council of its own, coming instead under the sway of Bergen, a country town of great respectability, which is twinned with Pembroke. The highest in this country - President Richard von Weizsäcker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and others - came to lay Belsen yesterday to observe the time, 40 years ago this month, when it was reached by British soldiers, few of whom had been prepared for what they found.

"Bergen-Belsen, a place in the middle of Germany," was how Chancellor Kohl described it yesterday, the sort of thing that elected politicians of all countries say of obscure towns to flatter them.

But as Herr Kohl put it: "Bergen-Belsen, a place in the middle of Germany, remains branded with the mark of Cain in the memory of our people with Auschwitz and Treblinka, Belzec and Sobibor, Kulmbach and Majdanek and many other places where a crazed will to exterminate."

Herr Kohl spoke at the site's main memorial: a white obelisk before a white wall - the wall bearing inscriptions in the many languages of the place's victims.

The ceremony was arranged by the central council, which represents the 25,000 Jews estimated to live in West



In mourning: The West German Chancellor Herr Helmut Kohl (left) and President Richard von Weizsäcker laying wreaths at Bergen-Belsen yesterday.

Germany and West Berlin, the pre-war Jewish population for the whole of Germany being put at 600,000.

"We do not know for sure how many people lost their lives here in Bergen-Belsen," he said. "It was more than 50,000... representative of all I name Anne Frank. She was 15 years old when, some days before the liberation of this camp, she met her death."

Herr Kohl's speech reached a balance between contrition on behalf of Germany and confidence in today's West German state and its relations with the rest of Europe.

"Our reconciliation and friendship with France is a happiness for Germans and French, for Europe and the world. Such a work of peace should we also make complete with our Polish neighbours."

West Germany was grateful, too, to such representatives of Jewry as Nahum Goldmann and David Ben-Gurion, and also Konrad Adenauer, for making possible the relationship between West Germany and Israel.

He spoke too of the Russian soldiers who died in this camp, and elsewhere. Fewer than half the six million Russian prisoners captured by the Germans

survived imprisonment, he said. Herr Kohl addressed a crowd of what looked like between three and four thousand, including a contingent which had flown from Israel. There seemed fewer German gentiles than might have been expected - but there were some, and they seemed to come mainly from the small towns around.

Surrounding the scene are dense woods of tall, slender birches the same as they were before April 1945. None of the huts or barracks or the crematorium remain.

Instead, the site resembles a modern cemetery near some English new town.

Individual gravestones are dotted around it, not to mark specific victims, as a notice explains, but as symbols.

In one corner stands the specifically Jewish memorial. It was to this that Herr Kohl, now wearing a black skull cap, moved after his speech to stand, next to President von Weizsäcker, who was wearing a black tribby. They stood through a Jewish service.

A mile down the road, the village of Belsen, consisting of only about a dozen houses near a British and Dutch Nato base, was deserted.

Another mile farther on, in Bergen, life went on.

A group of young people, led by a pastor walked towards the Lutheran church for their confirmation service - the girls in black skirts and white blouses, the boys in their Sunday suits.

On the road back to Hanover Sunday morning drinkers sat outside the German equivalent of the British pub.

Gandhi will seek UN meeting on Namibia

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

The non-aligned ministers meeting in Delhi to discuss Namibia last night entrusted the task of calling an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister.

An Indian Government spokesman said later that the Indians would consult other members of the movement and the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) about an appropriate date for the meeting.

The final declaration of the non-aligned meeting called on the Security Council to give effect to its own resolutions about Namibia, in particular Resolution 435 which laid down a programme in 1978 of UN-supervised elections leading to a South African withdrawal.

The other significant suggestion in the declaration's programme for action came in a paragraph which urged member-states of the Non-Aligned Movement to increase their diplomatic, political, material and military assistance to Swapo.

Observers at the conference have suggested that the possibility of the movement offering full-scale military assistance to Swapo may soon be proposed if there are no further hopeful signs from diplomatic activity.

Angry Cape mob burns mother and son to death

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A mother and her son, aged three, were burnt to death by a mob of young blacks who threw petrol over them and set it alight in an Eastern Cape coloured township at the weekend.

It was the latest in a series of similar killings and attacks by lawless mobs seeking revenge on anyone they consider sympathetic to the white authorities or urging moderation to bring the mounting bloodbath to an end.

The woman, who has not been named, was confronted by the gang at her home in Kirkwood township, near Uitenhage. They demanded to know the whereabouts of a fellow black they suspected to be hiding out in the coloured area.

When she denied knowledge of the man, petrol was thrown over her and her son who was clinging to his mother's skirt. Two other children, aged six and seven, were critically injured in the fire that destroyed their home.

Police yesterday reported continuing unrest in the Eastern Cape township as well as incidents of arson in other parts of the country including the black township outside Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, and in the Johannesburg area.

In Kaitshong township, East of Johannesburg, a bus was set ablaze and petrol bombs were thrown at a black policeman's home. In Dunnotar township

on the East Rand a state-owned beer hall was set ablaze and an attempt was made to burn down a church.

All Townships all over the country smouldered, a 24-hour guard was being maintained on the hospital bedside in Soweto of Mr William Horn, the coloured driver of a bus that plunged into a lake in Johannesburg last month drowning 42 Afrikaaner high school children.

Four whites broke into his home in the coloured suburb of Eldorado Park on Friday and left him for dead with his throat cut. The attack has outraged the coloured community.

Mr Johnny Sinnye, a member of the coloured Community council, said yesterday: "What I find most unfair is that of the 500,000 rands (£210,000) collected for the parents of the children, nothing has been given to Mr Horn."

The Sowetan Sunday Mirror said in an editorial that, after the bus tragedy "some blacks thought this was divine retribution for the Langa shootings and their equally sick counterparts in the white society were seemingly planning to harm Mr Horn. He had no chance in a country such as this."

Another bus accident claimed the lives of 17 people and left 40 injured - all blacks - this weekend. Reports of it were relegated to the inside pages of English and Afrikaans language newspapers yesterday.

US doctor despairs for Neves

From Patrick Knight
São Paulo

The director of the acute respiratory diseases unit at Massachusetts Hospital, Dr Warren, Zapol, called from Boston to Brazil by doctors attending the President-elect, Senhor Tancredo Neves, holds out no hope.

He said that the infections affecting Senhor Neves's lungs were very difficult to control and recommended that the president-elect's temperature should be lowered further. It is now at 30°C.

However, the president is not responding to treatment. Almost pure oxygen is being forced under pressure into his deteriorating lungs, damaged by fibrosis provoked by the prolonged use of oxygen.

There were signs of the return on Saturday of the serious infection which caused the director of the Sao Paulo Hospital to describe the president on Wednesday night as a "terminal case".

The acting President, Senhor Jose Sarney, has said he intends to take over the full reins of government, no matter what the state of Senhor Neves.

Floods in Brazil leave 100 dead

From Our Correspondent
São Paulo

More than 30 inches of rain have fallen in less than a month in north-eastern Brazil causing floods in which more than 100 people have been drowned, one disappeared, 600,000 left homeless and an estimated £380 million damage done.

The floods have come only a year after the end of a five-year drought, the worst this century, which led to the deaths of an estimated three million people, mainly children, from starvation or malnutrition.

During the drought 150,000 new reservoirs were built by three million unemployed farm workers and more than 1,000 of those have overflowed, or burst their dykes recently.

The bad weather is also affecting towns in the Amazon region, just to the north, where rivers are far higher than usual.

Twenty-five cases of poliomyelitis have been confirmed in the state capital, Fortaleza, and there have been hundreds of cases of pneumonia - two thousand tons of food and 6,000 tents have been flown in to the affected area, where a quarter of Brazil's 130 million population live.

European notebook

A springtime mood that may be short-lived



The blossom was out in front of the drab Berlaymont in Brussels last week, giving a splash of colour and freshness to the home of EEC bureaucracy. It aptly symbolized the expectant mood of springtime which is suffusing the Community at the moment.

For, after a very long, bitter winter of many disappointments there is now a real feeling that the EEC is budding with ideas and thoughts. There are certainly clouds on the horizon, but perhaps they just mean a few April showers.

The first cloud bursts today when the agriculture ministers meet again to try to settle the annual price deal and when West Germany will again refuse to settle because it will not allow any cut in cereal prices. Farmers could well have to wait until the summer for agreement.

They will probably still be meeting when the budget ministers try to agree a budget for the Community to replace the one thrown out by the European Parliament last December. The new budget includes money to repay Britain automatically £600 million in contributions this year and there are already ominous noises in the Parliament that it will be thrown out again unless the way this money is spent is subjected to scrutiny by members.

But the Community by now is hardened to having no deal on agriculture and on rows with the Parliament over the budget. Member-states have been to the financial brink, looked over and found that things are not all that dreadful. There is confidence that somehow or other it will all be sorted out.

There is no disagreement on the need for agreeing better ways of agreeing as the arguments over the farm

prices and budget prove. But there is profound philosophical disagreement on whether new ways of decision-taking inevitably require a move towards federalism.

For Britain, the matter is simple enough. There should certainly be much more majority voting, but as a last resort a country must be given the right to use a veto if it really believes a vital national interest is at stake. The "vital interest" would have to be defended publicly.

Such a system would suit Britain down to the ground. It would force West Germany to open its insurance market to competition from the City. It would force airlines to lower fares. It would generally open up a real common market quickly.

But West Germany, along with Italy and the Benelux, are wedded to a more idealistic, federalist strategy. They say they want majority voting on virtually everything.

Britain's strongest negotiating card is that time is running out. Changes will really have to be brought in before Spain and Portugal join.

The federalist approach would need a great deal of time.

The British scheme, on the other hand, could be agreed at the June summit and be in operation before Spain and Portugal joined.

The federalists will be faced with a stark choice between a tangible, more efficient, economic community or an interminable series of negotiations to try to build a European union. It is the age-old argument between the head and the heart and passions are running deeply.

Outside the Berlaymont the blossom had faded by the weekend. The present springtime of the Community might be as short-lived because union is so divisive.

Ian Murray

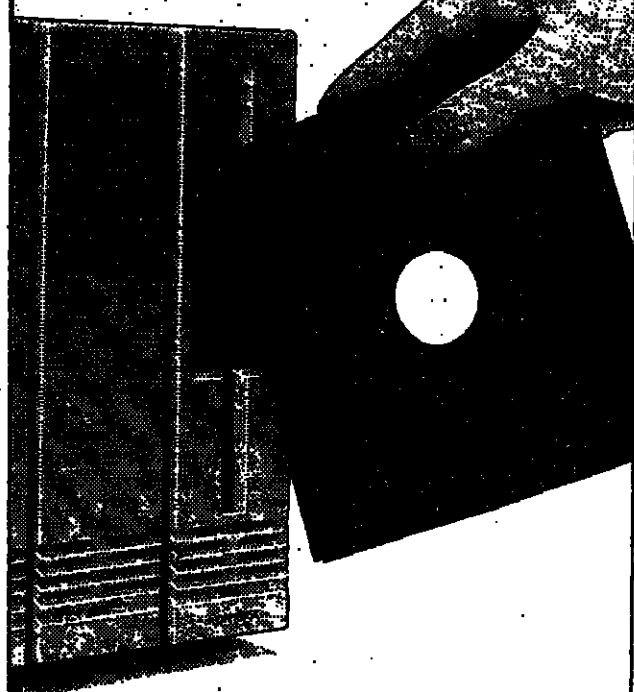
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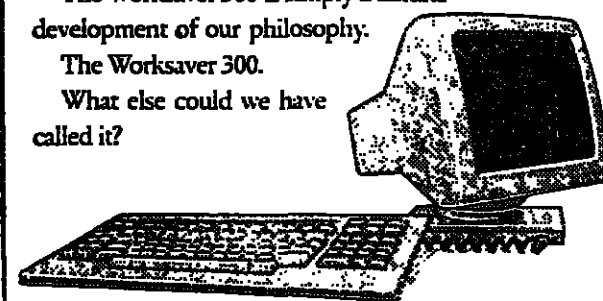
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Secret Reagan bargaining to salvage aid for Contras

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan's battle with congressional leaders in closed-door talks at the White House yesterday to salvage at least some form of symbolic support for the beleaguered anti-Sandinista guerrilla army.

He raised the rhetorical heat in his weekly radio address on Saturday, claiming that the Soviet Union had "military personnel" in the battle zones of northern Nicaragua. But Democratic congressmen remain determined to inflict a humiliating rejection of his plan to intensify the guerrilla campaign against the pro-Cuban Sandinistas. His policies towards Nicaragua appear to be in tatters.

Both Houses are due to vote tomorrow on his request for \$14 million (£10.6 million) for the Contras this year. He originally sought the money for military purposes but, faced with certain defeat, downgraded it to "humanitarian" aid, which includes lorries and uniforms.

Democrats have produced an alternative plan which President Reagan described as a "shameful surrender" that would "hasten the consolidation of Nicaragua as a communist-terrorist arsenal."

Not only are Mr Reagan's policies towards Nicaragua at stake in this week's votes. The outcome is likely to have implications for other elements of his hardline responses to leftist pressures throughout Central America, and elsewhere in Latin America.

He said on Saturday: "Few votes will ever be so important to the survival of democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean. Few votes will ever be as important to the national security of the United States."

The principal Democratic alternative to Mr Reagan's plan would provide \$4 million to defray peacekeeping costs in the event of successful peace negotiations. Another \$10 million would go to relief organizations to aid Nicaraguan refugees. The Administration rejected the plan outright when it was announced late on Friday.

Certainly, it falls far short of the gesture of solidarity with the

rebels that Mr Reagan seeks. The guerrilla army is in a parlous state, short of all basic supplies and in chronic need of something so simple and fundamental as boots. Its effectiveness as a fighting force appears to be deteriorating rapidly.

In the longer term, it is in danger of disintegrating. The Nicaraguan Army, in contrast, has half a dozen newly acquired Russian-made Hind helicopter-guns, the kind the Soviet Union uses against Afghan rebels.

With no prospect of American military funding in the foreseeable future, the rebels have reached a critical juncture both psychologically and in military terms.

Mr Reagan intends to return to Congress later this year with a renewed request for military aid for the rebels. He will seek at least \$28 million, according to Republican sources. His present plan provides for a 60-day ceasefire after which the "humanitarian" aid would be transferred to lethal purposes if there was no peace agreement.

Democrats in Congress for once sense a foreign policy victory. American entanglement in Central America, with all its Vietnam analogies, is not widely popular. Reports of atrocities by the rebels against Nicaraguan peasants have heightened national unease. The mining of the Pacific port of Corinto in late 1983 by the Central Intelligence Agency was the turning point for American public opinion.

Mr Langborne Motley, Assistant Secretary of state for Latin America, acknowledged in a recent interview with *The Times* that the resumption of funds to the Contras "is fundamental to the policy objectives."

Several contingency plans remain on his desk, including requests to other countries to finance the guerrillas. Honduras and El Salvador, recipients of large sums of US economic and military assistance, have helped the Contras. Israel is reported to have supplied weapons captured from the PLO.

Puzzle of prostitutes' ship deaths

Marigot, St Martin Island (AFP) - A report that 28 prostitutes had suffocated to death as they were shipped to the US Virgin Islands in a sealed container was confirmed yesterday by reliable sources in this joint Dutch-French administered island, north of Guadalupe.

They said the true figure may even be higher.

The sources, who refused to be named because they feared for their safety, stood by their story despite strong denials from the police chief, the local mortuary, the hospital and the immigration authorities at St Thomas, in the Virgin Islands.

Sixty girls, all from the impoverished Dominican Republic, were said to have been loaded in to a cargo ship in the port of Philipsburg, the capital of St Martin. They apparently made the two-day voyage in a container with a single air hole.

The sources said the ship belonged to Chapotteau and Company.

Marcos stand for fourth term

Manila (AFP) - President Marcos said yesterday that he would seek a fourth term of six years in 1987.

He told party leaders of his New Society Movement that he would be satisfied with a simple majority but believed a two-to-one majority was probable.

President Marcos ruled by decree for eight years after he put the country under martial law in 1972. A new constitution in 1973 prolonged the four-year presidential term by two years and enabled him to run a third time in 1981.

The National Unification conference and the Convenor Group, the main opposition groups, are struggling to form an alliance to field a single candidate in 1987.

After the assassination of the President's leading opponent, Mr Benigno Aquino, in 1983, the opposition parties captured a third of the National Assembly seats in last year's general election.

Whitewash fears, page 10

British pair murdered

Hong Kong (Reuters) - The battered bodies of two British teenagers were found yesterday on a hillside here, the police said.

Nicola Myers, aged 18, was found naked with massive head injuries. Beside her, concealed under a bush, was Kenneth McBride, aged 17. He had been badly beaten and tied up with clothing.

The two friends were reported missing yesterday morning by their parents who searched a hillside where they often went together to study. They left their homes in Hong Kong on Saturday afternoon.

A walker found the bodies with text books and notebooks scattered near by. The deaths were being treated as murder, the police said.

Spectre of the disappeared hovers over junta leaders' trial

From Douglas Tweedale Buenos Aires

Argentina is set to begin an unprecedented and harrowing, legal self-examination today, as nine of the country's former military rulers go on public trial charged with human rights crimes during their tenure of power from 1976 to 1982.

The Federal Court of Appeals, a civilian court, is to begin hearing evidence from more than 2,000 witnesses in a long-awaited public hearing that has captured the public's attention and is being described here as "the Argentine Nuremberg".

Senior Julio Strassera, the federal prosecutor, will attempt to prove charges that the nine defendants, all members of the military juntas which ruled the country after the 1976 coup, oversaw a systematic campaign of state terrorism in which at least 8,960 people vanished during a drive against left-wing guerrillas in the mid-1970s.

The nine junta members, who are not required to be



In court today: Four of the accused junta leaders - ex-President Jorge Rafael Videla, left, and Roberto Viola, Admiral Emilio Massera and ex-President Leopoldo Galtieri.

present in the ornate, stained-glass windowed courtroom while the evidence is heard, include the former presidents General Jorge Videla and General Roberto Viola, Admiral Emilio Massera and Admiral Armando Lambruschini, and Air Force Brigadier Orlando Agosti. All could receive life sentences if convicted. The



Blast aftermath: The damaged North Atlantic Assembly building (left) and wrecked offices of AEG-Telefunken in Brussels.

New terror group claims Brussels blast

Brussels (Reuters) - Belgian police were on alert yesterday after a previously unknown guerrilla group claimed responsibility for two weekend explosions in Brussels.

The Revolutionary Front for Proletarian Action spray-painted the initials FRAP in red in both attacks, at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Assembly and the subsidiary offices of the Frankfurt-based electronics firm AEG-Telefunken.

The two early morning attacks yesterday

and on Saturday damaged property but there were no casualties.

Belgian security officials, concerned by the renewed violence after a three-month lull in an anti-Nato bombing campaign, said they could not fully protect all potential diplomatic, industrial and political targets in the city, which houses Nato and European Community headquarters.

AEG-Telefunken said after yesterday's blast that the firm's Belgian subsidiary

was not engaged in military electronics production, although its parent company was.

The attack on Saturday against the Brussels building housing the secretariat of Nato's parliamentary assembly, which broke windows, wrecked a parked car and damaged furniture and archives, provoked protests from assembly leaders who have been pressing since last summer to have closer security surveillance.

Israel lays road for retaliation

From Robert Fisk Qasbiyeh, southern Lebanon

The first body to be brought out of the Litani river yesterday was that of an Egyptian. The knot of civilians standing at the north end of the road that leads from the river said he had tried to swim across in the night and been shot twice in the back by the Israelis.

Another man said he had called to two people lying on the bank. When he reached them, he found that they were both dead.

You cannot even see the Israelis at the Qasbiyeh bridge. In fact, the bridge has disappeared - dismantled by Israel's occupation army in preparation for their withdrawal from Tyre.

You can walk down a road through orchards smelling of oranges and jasmine until you hear shooting from the other side, where forward Israeli units are still dug in. No one goes much further than this. There are men and women north of the river who have been waiting to return to their homes in Tyre for 12 days. The Israelis will not let them cross.

The Red Cross took the Egyptian's body north at mid-morning in an ambulance, with its blue lights flashing uselessly, up the empty highway to Beirut.

The only communication still operating across the Israeli lines yesterday was the telephone system on which local Lebanese journalists in Tyre reported that the Israeli army in the city was burning its files and piling tons of equipment from the Shin Bet intelligence headquarters into a convoy of 70 trucks that had just arrived from the frontier.

Eastwards at Mazret Froun, it was possible to cross the Litani, but high above the waters an Israeli army bulldozer could clearly be seen scooping out a rock road through the neighbouring mountains. The military track already runs from the frontier at Metulla up to the hillside opposite Mazret Froun, and the Finnish UN troops in the valley below have little doubt what it is to be used for.

"We call it the 'retaliation road', a Finnish army lieutenant said. "When they withdraw, the Israelis want to be able to come back to the Litani to take revenge if they are attacked across the border. This road is the route they'll take. They can strike up towards Nabatieh from here."

The same soldier has already noticed Israeli soldiers making a reconnaissance of the Akiva bridge over the Litani and suspecting that they may be planning to blow it up when they leave. He has placed a Finnish military lorry on the parapet. "They'll have to blow up the truck too," he said.

A million Sudanese children face death

From Gill Lusk, Khartoum

More than a million children face death by starvation in Sudan this year, the country's new ruler, General Abdul-Rahman Swar al-Dahab has said.

At a meeting in Khartoum on Saturday with heads of diplomatic missions and the United Nations and voluntary agencies, the Sudanese leader quoted UN figures to back up an appeal for increased emergency aid.

"Food reserves from the poor 1984 harvest are likely to be exhausted by July," he said. "Basic unmet food requirements still exceed 400,000 metric tonnes for 1985."

Aid staff are working flat out to get life-saving supplies of food, seed for planting and medicines to the far-flung areas where about five million seriously drought-affected people wait patiently for the

food without which they will certainly die.

They wait, too, for the June rains that may enable them to survive next year. But, with tragic irony, if the rains come barely existing dirt tracks will be turned into a sea of mud, cutting off hundreds of camps and villages from supplies of seed.

Aid workers had been concerned that the overthrow of the former President General Nimeiry, with its consequent disruption of a creaking and corrupt government system of aid management, might further block relief work.

General Swar al-Dahab's aim was to reassure them that "the immediate concerns of security and other considerations to consolidate the new government never distracted us from trying to successfully manage the drought crisis".

Greeks give Alia's wife VIP passage

From Mario Modiano Athens

Mr. Ramiz Alia, the new Albanian leader, has conveyed to the Greek Government his desire to promote closer relations between Albania and Greece.

The message was relayed to Athens by Mr. Manolis Glezos, a left wing Greek politician, who was one of the very few foreigners allowed to attend the funeral of Mr. Enver Hoxha a week ago. It came as the Albanian leader's wife and daughter crossed into Greece on Saturday en route to Paris.

Mrs. Alia, her daughter and a security escort used the newly reopened border crossing at Kakavia on the Greek-Albanian frontier to drive to Jannena. From there they flew to Athens airport for a connection to Paris.

Efforts to keep Mrs. Alia's passage through Greece secret failed, but journalists were kept at bay while she and her party waited in the VIP lounge.

There were reports that Mrs. Alia and her daughter went to Paris for medical reasons. That was seen by diplomatic sources here as unusual.

Albanian leaders and their families so far have sought expert medical advice in East Germany, or have invited experts from Paris to Tirana, as in the case of Mr. Hoxha, but they have never travelled to the West for it.

PARIS: The French Foreign Ministry said yesterday that it had not been officially notified of Mrs. Alia's arrival in Paris, adding that it attached no significance to the visit (Eduardo Cue writes).

Milan thrill to royal walkabout

Milan (Reuters) - The Prince and Princess of Wales brought shrieks of delight from hundreds of Milanese yesterday with an impromptu walkabout in the city's artist quarter.

The morning after a glittering visit to La Scala opera house, they attended a prayer service at an Anglican church.

The couple, who began a 17-day tour of Italy on Friday, broke with protocol after the service by stopping to greet and shake hands with bystanders.

Why dress worried the Princess

The Princess of Wales disclosed yesterday why she did not wear her newest and most eye-catching evening dress for a night at La Scala. Many had expected her to choose her gold lame dress. But she told Italian designer Gianni Versace that wearing the dress had its problem. "People don't know where to put their hands. When they are guiding you they sometimes touch bare flesh. It's rather embarrassing."

BUDAPEST: The atmosphere of royal Budapest was rekindled by Princess Margaret when she attended a gala performance of *Manon* by the Royal Ballet in the opulent surroundings of the former Imperial and Royal Opera House here (Richard Bassett writes).

Forty years of communism had clearly not diminished the Magyars' respect for royalty and the Princess was greeted with tumultuous applause on entering the box. A royal host, page 8

Stampede of death in cinema fire

Manila (AP) - At least 44 people were killed, most of them trampled in a stampede, and many more were injured in a fire at a packed cinema complex in a rural town 200 miles south-east of here.

The police chief of Tabaco, in Albay province, said all but two of those killed died in the stampede. About 800 people rushed to the exits of two adjacent theatres when the fire started.

"People panicked and were screaming and running."

General dies

Avoca, Pennsylvania (AP) - Air Force General Jerome O'Malley, head of the US Tactical Air Command, was one of five people killed when a plane overshot a runway here, plunged down an embankment and burst into flames.

A bride again



Miss Cristina Ferrare, aged 34, married Mr. Anthony Thomopoulos, head of a Broadway casting group, in a private ceremony in Beverly Hills, California, 12 days after she divorced Mr. John DeLorean, the former carmaker.

Nazi suspect

Miami (AP) - Conrad Kaele, aged 72, who failed to appear for a deportation hearing after being accused of directing a massacre in a Latvian village while an officer at a Nazi concentration camp has been arrested here.

Car-free Sunday

Vaduz (AP) - Residents of Liechtenstein left their vehicles at home in response to a call by the Government of the tiny principality for a voluntary "car-free day" to fight air and noise pollution. Cyclists and pedestrians were out in force.

Spit and polish

Peking (AP) - The city of Peking has toughened its three-year-old ban on spitting in public. Offenders will be fined, face a public dressing-down and be made to clean the floor.

سكنا من الأصل

Sikh fury at Golden Temple searches

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

Despite a chorus of outrage from Sikh political and religious leaders, the Indian Government has made plain that it does not again intend to allow terrorists to build up their arms and supplies in the sanctuary of the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

Buildings in the Golden Temple complex were surrounded by police this weekend and searched by a combined raiding party of more than 500 paramilitary forces. Three militants were arrested, and a shotgun, a pistol, a hand grenade and 32 cartridges were seized.

The Golden Temple became a bastion for Sikh terrorists a year ago, and was cleared by fierce army action last June, when many lives were lost.

Paralleling this weekend's raid, government concessions to the Sikhs continued with the release of one of the militant Sikh political leaders, Mr. Chhachharsingh Tohra, chairman of the principal temple management committee, the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC).

Mr Tohra started stirring his own kind of trouble right away by declaring that the murderers of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the late Indian Prime Minister, were martyrs, and that festivals to honour them were not inappropriate.

The leader of the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, described the police raid on the temple complex as "a desecration of the holy shrine," and asserted that such actions would not help to bring normality or a communal atmosphere to Punjab. "Rather it will rouse the sentiments of the Sikhs," he said.

The raid did not involve the holy of holies of the temple, the Harmandir Sahib, nor the buildings lining the sacred pool around it. Most of the buildings searched were the pilgrims' hostels, where Sikhs visiting the shrine stay. These are technically on the far side of a municipal road which divides the complex, although this road is considered by the Sikhs to be part of the temple.

One of the buildings searched, the Manji Asahib, was on the temple side of the road, however.

A meeting of the Indian Cabinet committee on Punjab was held yesterday to discuss a statement to be made in Parliament today. It is thought likely that the statement may contain some new government thinking after the Golden Temple raid, the release of Mr Tohra and the assassination attempts on two Hindu political leaders in Punjab last week.

● Violence in the so-called "anti-reservation" riots in Gujarat, India's westernmost state, spread to the city of Vadodra [formerly known as Baroda]. Troops deployed on the streets to carry out an intimidatory "flag march" were stoned by groups of people unravelling against the policy of reserving reserved places in higher education and government employment for lower castes.

Afghans prepare to call assembly elections

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

The Afghan Government is making earnest preparations for the calling of a *Loya Jirga*, a grand assembly, in order to bring at least the appearance of democratic authenticity to the country.

Like the military dictators of neighbouring Pakistan and its former limb, Bangladesh, Mr Barak Karmal, apparently feels the need to acquire some legitimacy for his rule by the use of carefully controlled representative institutions.

The *Loya Jirga*, in effect a tribal college of elders, will be indirectly elected from lesser *Jirgas*, in a process that may be expected to yield as much dissent as the election of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow.

"When you don't have the approval of the people," a Western diplomat in Delhi said, "then elect a new people."

The diplomat wondered whether it was going to be possible to have enough country-wide elections to enable

Ten years ago next week, Saigon fell to the Communists and the war in Vietnam was over. In the first of three articles, David Watts describes Vietnam's legacy.

When Bai Quang Thanh's T54 tank smashed through the gate of Saigon's Independence Palace to many Southern Vietnamese it was the beginning of a new era of peace and hope. A unified Vietnam could look forward to prosperous independence at home and a new standing in the Third World.

A decade later Hanoi has squandered its inheritance and tarnished its image. Hundreds of thousands have risked death

INDO-CHINA TEN YEARS ON Part 1

on flimsy boats to get away from a regime which has alienated other Socialist governments and baffled its sympathisers.

Hanoi was forced to unify the country much more quickly than it had originally intended to prevent chaos in the South. The Northerners at first appeared benign to their Southern brothers despite their scars of Saigon's capitalist taint.

But that impression disappeared quickly with the realization that the hundreds of thousands of former military

men, civil servants and intellectuals sent off to re-education camps were not going to re-appear within a matter of months, is promised.

With an estimated 100,000 of them still in detention, it appears that Hanoi is determined to remove permanently most of the ruling class of the Thieu regime from everyday life, castrating the southern half of the country.

The elimination of so much expertise, however tainted it may have appeared to Hanoi, has contributed to a miserable catalogue of economic, social and political failure which has covered almost every aspect of the country's life with the possible exception of the Communist Party's establishment of its hegemony over the former French Indo-China.

Even the party has not been immune from malaise, riddled as it has been with corruption, incompetence and a massive number of members who joined without real conviction after the 1945 revolution. Purges continue as the party issues new membership cards.

Vietnam's post-war plans were centred on rebuilding the country with the \$3.25 billion in American aid promised by President Nixon during the Paris peace negotiations. In Asia, Vietnam had hoped to continue steering a middle course between Moscow and Peking as it had managed throughout the war. Before the war ended, Hanoi refused to accept offers of Chinese post-war aid worth \$1 billion a year in return for breaking with Moscow; the



War games: A boy playing with the burnt-out machine gun on top of a wrecked American tank, rusting in the fields outside Da Nang 10 years after the fall of South Vietnam to the communists.

Chinese started cutting back aid and the atmosphere began to sour.

American grants were not forthcoming because Hanoi broke ceasefire pledges made at the Paris peace negotiations, which ended in January 1973. Vietnam's hopes of carefully balanced triangular foreign relations with Peking, Moscow and Washington were shattered finally in 1978 when the

Chinese cut off aid altogether.

To a great extent the future pattern of Vietnamese political and economic policy was set in that fateful year. In November, Vietnam signed a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union; later, Hanoi's isolation from even its Asian neighbours was assured with the invasion of Cambodia which was quickly followed by the border war with China.

At home private trade was officially abolished though to this day it refuses to disappear: the pavements of Cholon, Saigon's Chinatown, are laid out with the latest stereos, whisky and cigarettes brought in from Singapore as well as more mundane daily requirements which the state economy cannot supply in sufficient quantities.

The 1978 crackdown was

another in the regular attempts to abolish private enterprise, without which many consumer needs could not be fully met. There are regular "search and destroy" operations against decadent music played in the coffee shops of Ho Chi Minh City - but somehow it re-emerges after a few weeks.

By 1978 it was clear that there was little hope of meeting the targets laid down for the "three revolutions" of production, culture and ideology, and science and technology included in the five-year plan approved at the fourth party congress in 1976.

Since the war's end Vietnam's first priority has been food production. It would have recovered quickly but for a number of reasons: the rice crop actually fell two million tonnes in 1978 compared to the previous year; two years later the deficit was four million tonnes and there were six million people suffering from malnutrition.

Annual shortfalls now appear to be a permanent feature, due to a combination of Vietnam's capricious climate and the accelerating population growth. Incentives which allow farmers to keep or sell extra rice after they have met their obligations to the Government have improved matters recently, but the Vietnamese diet is still poor by world standards.

The food situation is somewhat relieved by the Vietnamese Army's presence in Cambodia. Not only are the troops there largely able to live

RECENT HISTORY

Fall of Saigon, April 30, 1975
National elections, April 25, 1976
Reunification as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, July 2, 1976
Treaty of Friendship with the Soviet Union November 3, 1978
Vietnamese forces invade Cambodia, December 1978
Capture of Phnom Penh, January 7, 1979
Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation signed with Cambodia February 18, 1979
Hoang Van Hoan, a founder member of the Communist Party of Indo-China, defects to China July 3, 1979.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Population: 58.3 million
Population growth rate 2.2-2.4%
Boat people arriving other nations April 30 '75-84: 598,109
Average economic growth: '78-83: 2.3%
Inflation Rate '83: 55%
Foreign debt: \$5,000 million
Currency: Roubles: \$16 million
Armed Forces:
Regular Army: 1 million
Navy and Air Force: 27,000
Forces reserves: 3 million
Abroad: 40,000 troops in Laos; 160,000 in Cambodia.

off the land but Cambodia sells rice, fish and rubber to Vietnam. Perhaps the war keeps otherwise unemployed young men busy but it is having a steadily corroding effect on morale in the Southern half of Vietnam which still has little in common with the North.

Most of the conscript troops come from there and few of them relish what appears to be a pointless campaign.

Tomorrow: Cambodia

Mourners ambushed by Tamils

From Donovan Moldrich
Colombo

Police reinforcements were sent to the eastern district of Batticaloa yesterday after further clashes between Tamils and Muslims.

The troubles erupted after gunmen fired on a tractor taking the bodies of five Muslims for burial at Eravur, 10 miles north of Batticaloa. The driver of the tractor was killed and another person was injured in the shooting.

The five were among seven murdered Muslims whose burnt bodies were discovered in a hut at Eravur on Friday.

About 50 people have died and up to 10,000 have been made homeless in clashes in the eastern province in the past 10 days. The troubles started when Muslims set fire to the Tamil village of Daravatu after three Muslims had been killed by Tamil separatists at the north-west coast town of Mannar.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr K. W. Devanayagam, said police commandos had been partly responsible for the attack by Muslim youths on the Tamil village of Karativu but the Minister of National Security, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, yesterday said the allegations against the police commandos were "absolutely false".

There are three Tamil and three Muslim ministers in President Jayewardene's Government.

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Nakasone shops around to set an example

From David Watts, Tokyo

Decked out in a sporty houndstooth check jacket, the Japanese Prime Minister went out at the weekend to practise what he preaches: Buy British.

It is doubtful whether his 71,000 yen (£218) worth of purchases at a Tokyo department store will make a great impact on Japan's trade surplus with Europe.

He picked up a British darts game for his grandson which cost 6,000 yen (£18), a French half-sleeve sports shirt at 25,000 yen (£76) and an Italian-made sports jacket at

State, that the Japanese should stimulate domestic demand to create a bigger market for foreign imports and lessen Japan's dependence on exports - a policy the Prime Minister has rejected.

Most of the critics have at least half an eye on the post-Nakasone era. The Finance Minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita, is one of the leading contenders for the succession.

Mr Nakasone would like to change their minds. He would like to go to next month's Bonn summit with something more substantial to show for his efforts than a new jacket and tie.

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B. to take advantage of the monthly income facility ☐ (tick appropriate box).

Full Name(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss _____
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Signature(s) _____
Date _____

751

10.25% = 10.51% = 15.02%

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ABBEY NATIONAL HIGHER INTEREST ACCOUNT

In the first of three reports, Derek Harris investigates the rise of the tobacco industry in Britain, and foresees its gradual decline

A habit that's going up in smoke



Smoking in Britain provided nearly 30,000 jobs last year, supplied the Treasury with

£5 billion in tax and is believed to have

caused the premature death of 100,000 people.

But 400 years after tobacco came here, there

are healthy signs that it is on the way out

The first European to smoke tobacco was reputedly a Spaniard, Rodrigo de Jerez. He was just back from the Americas where the Indians prized the aromatic plant for creating in its smoke the spirit of their gods.

In 1493, in his native town of Ayamonte, he was promptly imprisoned by the Inquisition for consorting with the Devil. As things have turned out it was a suitably turbulent debut for the genus *Nicotiana*.

It took Sir Walter Raleigh, nearly 100 years later, to achieve the first key change in attitudes to tobacco. In 1586 he made pipe smoking fashionable in England, setting the scene for the rise in popularity of the smoking habit for almost the next 400 years.

The English habit, though expensive, spread quickly to Europe and elsewhere. Snuff, cigars, then cigarettes – produced by machine from the 1890s and making smoking far cheaper – followed on despite some early attempts to stub out the habit. King James the First in England, one of the French kings and one of the Popes were all unsuccessful at that, although King James set a trend for high taxation of tobacco by the state.

The pattern has been for the habit to be taken up as national populations became richer and sophisticated. The developing countries today are still growth markets for tobacco.

Reliable statistics on world sales are scarce but tobacco production was rising until 1982. The following year production eased and last year it dropped again, marginally. It looks as if production may have at least reached a plateau.

But Britain, effectively the most mature market in the world, could be the real bellwether for tobacco's fortunes along with other developed countries like the United States and most of those in Europe. A pattern of decline is emerging in most of these countries, but particularly noticeably in Britain.

Eleven years ago, 137.4 billion cigarettes were smoked in the United Kingdom, but by the end of last year the number had tumbled by well over a quarter.

Cigarettes account for nearly nine-tenths of all tobacco products and, if hand-rolling tobacco is added to the total, it means more than 90 per cent of tobacco is smoked as cigarettes.

Cigars are now smoked widely through the social classes but account for only about three per cent of all tobacco sold. Sales in the last 10 years drifted down by about a tenth. Cigars are less heavily taxed – as is pipe tobacco which is mostly smoked by older men. Sales here have been plunging with a ten-year decline of 38 per cent.

Snuff-taking in Britain is a minority preoccupation, with Britons sniffing away about 270,000lbs a year in some 500 blends. This is less than one per cent of tobacco consumption. But sales

declines in recent years have been marginal. Snuff carries no excise duty nor, as with cigars and pipe tobacco, are there health warnings on the tins and packaging.

But the key focus is the cigarette which has been the centre of the health arguments. It has been a prime target for most national exchequers seeking sources of taxation.

The crucial question is: Which of these influences is having the most effect on smoking habits? The health factor clearly has set off the downward trend even though spending on health education in Britain has been minor compared with promotion by the tobacco companies.

Tobacco company spending on promotion in Britain is put by Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) at well over £100 million a year. That on health education by the Government is around £3 million.

Price is a strong factor. In 1981 duty and taxation increases amounted to 17p on a pack of 20 cigarettes. Consumption went down that year by almost a tenth. There was an eight per cent drop the following year after a 5p Budget increase, only a marginal drop in 1983 when 3p was added and a near three per cent decline last year after 1p was added.

In Britain cigarettes are taxed more heavily than in any other EEC country except for Denmark and the Irish Republic. Tax accounts for around three quarters of the price of cigarettes in Britain (pipe tobacco carries a tax of about two thirds of the retail price and cigars about half). Revenue from tobacco picked up by the Government was an estimated £4,630 million in 1983-84, including Value Added Tax. The current figure may be around £5,000 million.

With manufacturer price increases of 2p to 3p for 20 likely in the early autumn on top of the 6p Budget increase last month, some brands are going to be selling uncomfortably near the £1.40 mark by the year's end.

But it may change attitudes of smokers and it could be health risks and not the price that speed the decline of all forms of smoking.

The capital's Underground is only one of the many no-go areas for smokers which have been springing up. The movement appears to be following a similar path to that in the United States where the possible health risks of passive smoking were much earlier added. Passive smoking is the ingestion of cigarette smoke by others when in a relatively close space with smokers.

In London the buses have a smoking ban in the front half of the tops of double deckers. The Newcastle upon Tyne Metro, which opened just over a year ago with average journey times of 30 minutes, is entirely non-smoking.

variety of visitors to his exquisite house and garden. Princess Margaret, who has no doubt extolled its delights to her nephew, goes to stay in August. "Quite the wrong time of year, don't you think?" she says.

I take it that he means she misses the May blossom or autumn's thick-strewn leaves in Vallombrosa, I think.

When Lady Bird Johnson arrives, the nightingales are brutally silenced by the noise made by American Secret Service.

Consider the quantity and



Jersey in the Channel Islands banned smoking in public transport from July 1982. Belfast city buses operate a smoking ban. A bus ban is coming in throughout the Aberdeen area. In England Plymouth, Dartington and Cardiff have bus bans.

British Rail, which at one time split smoking and non-smoking accommodation about half and half, moved to two thirds non-smoking and is now on many Inter-City trains leaving only a quarter of seats for smokers. The same often applies to commuter trains. The British Rail aim is to move with population trends.

An increasing number of airlines ban cigar and pipe smoking and theatres and concert halls are now all usually smoke free. All the large cinema chains provide at least a non-smoking area, according to another ASH survey.

Now some two thirds of Britons do not smoke, moves towards catering positively for non-smokers are emerging among hotels, pubs and restaurants. An ASH guide to hotels and guest houses lists 264 establishments which impose some sanctions on banning pipes and cigars in dining rooms to provision of non-smoking bedrooms and even complete bans.

Among the hotel chains Crest, Thistle and Holiday Inns reserve a percentage of rooms for non-smokers. Many smaller hotels and guest houses have gone over to a total ban, according to ASH.

The number of restaurants around the country catering for non-smokers is small, according to ASH. It lists 69 establishments in Greater London making some gesture to non-smokers, with a quarter

operating a total smoking ban in dining areas.

ASH found that among 379 local authorities in England and Wales with some policy on smoking: in meetings, 69 per cent banned smoking at meetings of the full council. But at committee meetings, 45 per cent imposed no restrictions, only a quarter having banned smoking.

They were least keen on smoking restrictions on Merseyside and in Powys and Tyne and Wear.

All this has brought an outcry from smokers for freedom to indulge the habit. The debate on that issue as the health lobbyists counter with the argument about passive smoking, is likely to become more acute as smoking bans increase in the work place.

Part bans are the most common. But ASH lists some local and other public sector authorities with total bans together with some companies, including Avon Insurance at Stratford on Avon, Croser Electronics at Oldham, Radiolinks Communications at Runcorn, Secor near Huntingdon, and Cooke, Webb & Holton, insurance brokers at Edgbaston, Birmingham.

The passive smoking issue has produced strong social pressure, admitted Andrew Reid, chairman of Imperial Tobacco, Britain's biggest tobacco manufacturer. He said: "The arguments emotionally are very powerful. I believe it has nothing to do with the facts of that situation because many reputable doctors have debunked studies that have appeared. But I accept that if you are a non-smoker and you are with a smoker in a confined space, then it can be unpleasant."

The industry is quite clear that it does not want there to be any situations where smoking is not appropriate. At one time you could smoke at the live theatre but not now. We all recognize we would not fight that kind of ban.

But he does not see social pressure as the most crucial factor in cutting tobacco sales. He said: "There is no doubt price is the biggest factor. Sales declines are almost a mirror image of Budget increases."

It seems inevitable that the passive smoking argument will increasingly provoke confrontation between smoker and non-smoker not only in offices and elsewhere but within families. The family car and the room where everybody congregates to watch television might become smoke-free zones which could improve the sales of television sets if not of cars.

It does not, however, necessarily

How to overcome the craving

"If smokers are not strongly motivated to stop, then no treatment will work whereas if they are then most treatments will work..." So says Martin Raw, Department of Psychology, St George's Hospital Medical School, London.

One study showed only two per cent of smokers were able to limit themselves to occasional smoking, and that 75 per cent had either tried to stop smoking or wanted to. That was more than 15 years ago, but Raw says more recent evidence confirms this analysis and that cigarette smoking is one of the most powerful dependencies.

It is nicotine that seems to keep people smoking, but it is not clear how important nicotine is for lighter "social" smokers. Few smokers are entirely nicotine addicts or pure social smokers, says Raw.

Treatment clinics, of which there are around 50 in England and Wales mostly funded by area health education departments, can help with treatments but mainly offer group discussion, mutual support and health information. Long-term success rates of between 10 and 20 per cent can be achieved, it is claimed.

Drug therapy – to help kick the habit has included tranquilizers to relieve withdrawal symptoms, but Raw says there is no evidence they are effective.

Various substitutes for tobacco constituents like nicotine have emerged from time to time, but

have not proved particularly effective. There are products which claim to alter the taste of cigarettes. Raw rates these as mostly quite harmless and might help smokers already determined to give up.

But the recent development of nicotine chewing gum has rates an extremely promising. It was developed by a Swedish company AB Leo of Helsingborg. It is sold under the brand name of Nicorette and it costs about £7 for two weeks' supply. Late last year a medical tribunal ruled that the National Health Service should be prepared to pay, the product being available only on prescription.

Clinical experience has shown that smokers dislike the gum at first and must be carefully trained in its use, Raw says. "It should not be carelessly handed out like any other prescription, but should be given with counselling and the promise of support and follow-up." The smoker's genuine motivation to stop is the most important factor.

It is possible hypnosis works well for some smokers, but trials have not indicated any special efficacy compared with some other methods, according to Raw.

Heavy smokers appear to smoke in such a way as to maintain blood nicotine levels. Some, switching to lower tar cigarettes, may well inhale more so that use of a low tar cigarette would not necessarily be safer, says Raw. The same problem could arise with cutting down, Raw says. "If someone really can't stop, cutting down is unlikely to be of much use unless they can keep to about five cigarettes a day or less."

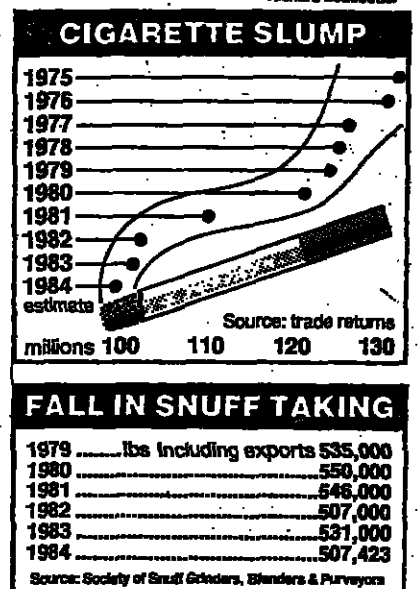
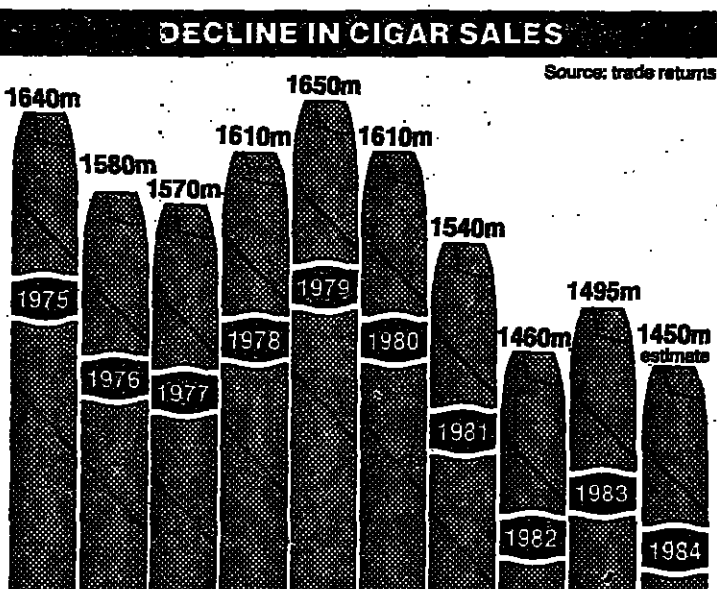
another round the world, would be hit badly if smokers deserted tobacco in droves. Tax income from tobacco in Britain is next only to that from oil and Value Added Tax.

Quite apart from the impact of the lobbying powers of the big tobacco companies as they seek to protect the industry, tobacco does mean trade and jobs in Britain. It is an important farm crop in developing countries as well as the better known sources of leaf like the United States.

It could be a long time before ash trays might be found only in antique shops.

TOMORROW

The tobacco companies – big business and the view from the boardroom



Year	£m including exports
1979	535,000
1980	550,000
1981	548,000
1982	557,000
1983	531,000
1984	507,423

Britain's hidden holocaust

There are about 16 million cigarette smokers in Britain and around another two million who smoke either cigars or pipe tobacco.

Non-smokers outnumber smokers by about two to one. Of those over 16, about 38 per cent of men smoke and 33 per cent of women.

There are nearly 10 million ex-smokers, according to Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), the anti-smoking organization. Between 1980 and 1982 about a million people gave up smoking.

The proportion of adult cigarette smokers has been decreasing since the early 1970s. In the ten years up to the end of 1982 the proportion of adult male smokers fell by more

than a quarter and women by about a fifth. Until 1976 smokers were in a majority in the adult population.

Some 100,000 premature deaths each year appear to be tobacco-related. It is what the Royal College of Physicians calls the "hidden holocaust". One estimate is that out of 1,000 young men who smoke in Britain one will be murdered, six will die in road accidents and 250 will die prematurely as a result of smoking.

In 1981 about a third of total deaths from lung cancer were in people below 65.

A quarter of deaths from coronary heart disease appear to be tobacco related, according to Department of Health estimates. ASH calculates that at least 19,000 preventable deaths occur in men and women from this cause.

Royal entertainment from an Englishman abroad

Sir Harold Acton, the master of La Pietra, a villa that is really a small palace set on a hillside above Florence, pretends to be flustered and agitated by the imminent arrival of the Prince of Wales. Security is such a headache and so restricting, the paparazzi hang from the blooming wisteria, the servants have itching palms. All this of course, is conveyed with a twinkle in the eye. Sir Harold is used to it and he enjoys it.

Consider the quantity and

variety of visitors to his exquisite house and garden. Princess Margaret, who has no doubt extolled its delights to her nephew, goes to stay in August. "Quite the wrong time of year, don't you think?" she says.

I take it that he means she misses the May blossom or autumn's thick-strewn leaves in Vallombrosa, I think.

When Lady Bird Johnson arrives, the nightingales are brutally silenced by the noise made by American Secret Service.

Servicemen and their walkie-talkies. Brigitte Bardot came with a film crew, vans, cables, make-up, the lot. She was in what Sir Harold describes as "a mild fluster". A man kept climbing through her bedroom window at night and declaiming love poetry from the foot of the bed. If made her frantic but she neither changed the room nor locked the window.

A division of the German SS occupied the villa in the last war, and their antics left much of interest upon which Sir Harold speculates with mild but well-rehearsed astonishment. They removed all the saucers and all his mother's dresses, and they chipped each appendage from a garden full of unequivocal healthy male statues. These they left in a big box, and when the gardeners returned they spent gleeful hours playing a rather sophisticated form of pinning the tail on the donkey, with what Sir Harold calls the philoprogenitive fixtures.

Much of the world's attention, and particularly Italy's, is now turned upon this English gentleman who is preparing to receive the Prince and Princess. Who is he, and what does he do?

His father was a collector of medieval and Renaissance pictures, particularly of the northern Italian schools, and his mother was a wealthy American. He was born in La Pietra almost 81 years ago, and has been its meticulous custodian for 50 years. What does he do? Well, the thing he does best is being Sir Harold Acton: exquisitely mannered, precise – some would say fussy – a most

diverting gossip, the perfect host: a gentleman always in a dark English suit and tie, even in the most sultry Florentine summer: obsessed by punctuality and the correct form of address. He is a stylish writer, biographer, historian of the Medici and no lover of the telephone.

He was sent to Eton, and made his way to Christ Church, Oxford. He created a stir in both places. At Eton, he ignored the hearties and shyly espoused the aesthetes. In Oxford he did the same, but with great boldness, proclaiming his poetry at the boozey sportsmen through a megaphone, and introducing Oxford bags. It was, of course, a time for "greenie" gallery Grosvenor gallery behaviour, but Acton's confidence, mirth and originality rendered the attacks upon his person rather half-hearted.

'The thing he does best is being Sir Harold Acton'

At home Sir Harold Acton and his beloved villa, La Pietra

quickly and has carried them lovingly, but not without strain, through his life. He was the best man at Evelyn Waugh's first marriage. Waugh, dedicated *Decline and Fall* to him and caused him much personal embarrassment as they travelled in "sheep's" clothing, manhood through Italy, where "Waugh would kick the waiter if the service seemed inefficient. Waugh left an unexpected legacy with *Brideshead*. Which, one knows what Alan Bennett says: "What is truth and which is fiction? Where is Ruth and which is Mabel?"

Gertrude Stein wrote a great deal about him. To be precise, she wrote the name "Harold Acton" seven hundred times over three pages, and nothing else. He does not consider that

fitting immortalization. Alice B. Toklas sent him her cookbook but the recipes required too many sprinklings of opium to be really practicable.

Nothing in the royal visit will be left to the smallest chance by Sir Harold. Nothing was left to chance, during the war, was it? "What is truth and which is fiction? Where is Ruth and which is Mabel?"

'We must be true to our own vision of the world'

inclined his head to Sir Harold and said: "When all this is over (meaning the war) and we are restored to our rightful places (meaning Russia), I should like you to be my Grand Chamberlain."

Sir Harold returned to La Pietra, repaired the ravages of war and, like Candide, cultivated his own garden. He ends his memoirs – uncompromisingly entitled *Memoirs of an Aesthete* – with as bold a declaration of intent as those he made at Oxford in his youth.

"I have not attempted to force fresh flowers from modish manure and twist myself into the latest trendy posture. We must be true to our vision of the world. My own vision has been 'enhanced', but also circumscribed, by La Pietra."

Russell Harty

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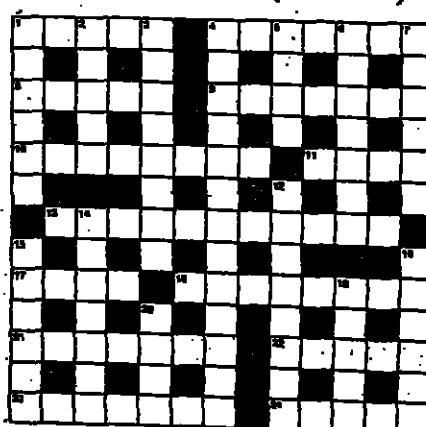
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 - Temporary (11)
 - Cheese skin (4)
 - Egg liqueur (8)
 - Loiterer (7)
 - Large sea (5)
 - Drive mad (7)
 - Alps song (5)

- DOWN
- Pyrenees region (6)
 - Projecting rock (5)
 - Mocking (8)
 - Fashionable young (8,1,4)
 - Star (4)
 - Flower arrangement (7)
 - Sex (6)
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MONDAY PAGE

**Shirley Lowe meets
the woman who has
found a remarkable
compilation of amateur
naturalist paintings in
her attic. The work of a
group of her Victorian
ancestors, they are
expected to provide the
publishing world with
another best-seller**



Henriette Clifford outside Frampton Court, the family home for 800 years, where she found the hidden masterpieces

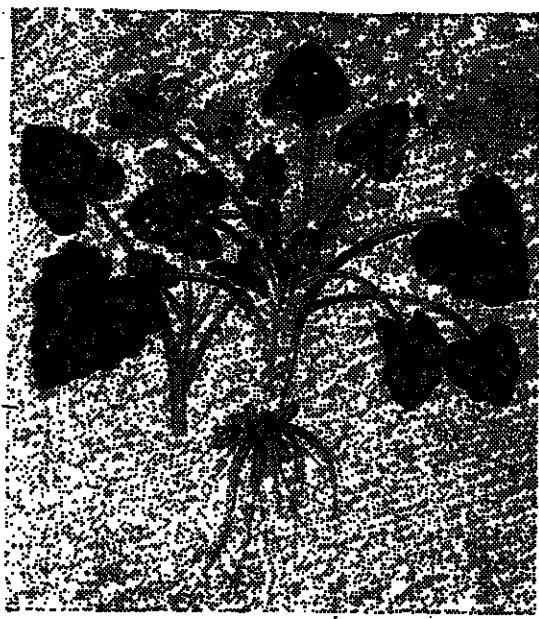
The fine flowers of the Frampton ladies

Those of us who chuck out bric-a-brac, and have nothing but an old water tank in the attic, are constantly amazed by the treasures people turn up when they go rummaging through the family jumble.

A Scottish family recently went along to Christie's with a table lamp made from an oriental jar. "It looks a bit like the jar in the Burrell collection," they said. And so it was. It fetched £421,000 at auction. The other day, Lady Victoria Leatham unearthed a complete, documented cache of 16th and 17th-century gems and objects of virtue, stacked in sawdust and orange boxes in the silver vaults of Burghley House, where they have since been put on public display.

And now the Clifford family at Frampton Court, near the Severn in south-west Gloucestershire, have found 300 Victorian flower paintings, bound into scrapbooks of exceptional artistic quality and botanical interest. Painted by female ancestors, they had been tucked away in an old wooden chest under the leaking roof of an attic bedroom for nearly 150 years.

How is it possible to overlook 300 paintings? Quite easily, it seems, if you live in a grand, old house. "You don't discover what's in every nook and cranny until you move, and we've been here for about 800 years," says Rollo Clifford. His



Lesser celandine, 1840
A yellow-flowered member of the buttercup family



Water figwort, 1843
Children played "music" on its stems



Burnt orchid and green-winged orchid, 1839
Both species have declined recently due to habitat loss

worked as a team, planning their subjects in advance, making expeditions together, comparing finished work and selecting and keeping the best. Along with the bound scrapbooks are drawings and paintings recording the daily lives of the family at picnics, archery contests, parties - and even paintings of each other painting. It is a kind of visual gossip, like today's family snapshots.

Mrs Clifford insists that she has none of the creative talents of her artistic ancestors but, even if she had, she would be hard-pushed to find the time for painting. In Victorian times there were seven servants at Frampton Court. Even after the First World War, when Mrs Clifford's father was killed and her mother faced death duties and the rigours of running the estate on her own (she saved the family fortunes by allowing a local firm to dig a gravel pit, which is now a charming ornamental lake), they had a

**6 We have
always had
property, but
no money?**

parlour maid, house maid and cook living in, as well as several daily women.

Today, Mrs Clifford has a daily two mornings a week, a farm worker to polish the brass, and a retired farm worker who helps out once a week in the garden and grounds. Mrs Clifford copes with everything else, including two dogs, several peacocks, a great number of chickens, the tenant in the North Wing, the holiday lets, and showing special parties around the house and grounds.

"The family have always had property but no money to go with it," she says. "My mother used to describe Frampton as the lovely millstone - she was tenacious about keeping it going."

The Frampton Flora is to be published next month when, it is hoped, Century will have another hit on their hands. Richard Mabey's reputation as a historical botanist will be further enhanced and Henriette Clifford should - at the very least - make enough money to fix her leaking roof.

The Frampton Flora by Richard Mabey, published by Century on May 9 at £12.95.

**6 They broke
through trivia
into the
real world?**

the countryside and plants around Frampton-on-Severn.

As Richard Mabey points out, drawing living plants is not like stitching a sampler. For women with open minds, botany became more an academic discipline than a decorative social grace. Over 12 years, these ladies succeeded in painting nearly half the wild and many of the garden flowers in their parish.

Mabey believes the women

hostile to nostalgia printing. But he changed his mind once he had seen the paintings.

"They are quite remarkable, even by today's standards. And then, when I heard they were done by a gaggle of women working in some kind of co-operative arrangement, I was even more fascinated. There are qualities in these pictures I have never seen before in amateur work: echoes of medieval art, in the way the plants are placed and patterned on the paper. They are almost non-naturalistic, and yet each plant is perfectly painted."

There was, of course, nothing unusual about ladies painting flowers in the early 19th century. Like *petit point* and playing the piano, it was considered a suitable pastime for women, respectively engaging their hands and their minds.

"Oh, my own Lydia, be careful of yourself," wrote Hugh Miller, the Scottish geologist and stonemason, to his fiancée in the mid-1850s. "Take little thought and much exercise. Read for amusement only. Set yourself to make a collection of shells, or butterflies, or plants. Do anything that will have interest enough to amuse you without requiring so much attention as to fatigue."

The achievement of the Frampton ladies is that they broke through the trivial tradition of Victorian painting into the real world. Their works are not genteel or mawkish or

**6 Experts gave
no practical
help with the
scrapbooks?**

chair covers and a couple of 18th-century oil paintings which Mrs Clifford's grandfather removed from their frames in the dining and drawing-rooms, and replaced with his own gloomy Norwegian landscapes.

"My mother often found things in cupboards," says Mrs Clifford. "Look at this 1808 see-through lace dress, for instance. The Victorian flower paint-

ing came to light three years ago, at a time when nostalgia publishing was at its peak and the *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady* topped every best-seller list. Henriette Clifford and her husband Peter - who died suddenly last summer - remembered the scrapbooks which, they thought, were rather better than the Edwardian lady's, dug them out and took them along to Christie's, who said they were very nice but probably wouldn't fetch much at auction. They showed them to various experts who were admiring but could offer no practical help - which finally arrived when Major Clifford was having another of the family's amateur paintings photographed for an American tourist to take home.

The photographer saw the flower studies and put Major Clifford in touch with Thames Head, a local firm specializing in "packaging" coffee-table books for other publishers. They in turn contacted Century Publishing, who were at that time anticipating a huge success with *The Illustrated Lark Rise to Candleford*, another evocation of rural life. Century were impressed by the paintings, liked the idea of publishing them in book form and brought in Richard Mabey, a well-known writer on country subjects, to write an authoritative text.

Initially, Mabey turned the project down. He is deeply

**6 You don't
know what's
in every nook
and cranny?**

mother, Henriette Clifford, says she vaguely knew the paintings were there but believed them to be of little value.

Mrs Clifford remembers her mother generously giving away Victorian to the church jumble sale and an irreplaceable pair of glass Stuart candlesticks to the Red Cross Treasure Sale, during the Second World War. "She missed out on the paintings, thank goodness."

Rollo Clifford, who runs the estate and the 1,200-acre farm, now lives across the village green from his mother in a house that dates (in part) from the 12th century, but he remembers playing with his two brothers in the attic bedrooms of Frampton Court when they were all children. They often went through the old trunk but, very naturally, found their father's collection of local newspaper accounts of D-Day and the Normandy landings much more exciting than a lot of flower paintings.

Now, he says, he finds himself gazing more speculatively at these rooms. Flashing a torch around the gipsy walls, lighting up the rain-dripping

**If you want them to
be right, bear left**



PENNY PERRICK

Or they squat scowling on the doorstep, drinking lager out of the can and concocting smudged duplicated newsletters about the need to demonstrate against the sexist language of the Highway Code.

They believe in repatriation, lower taxation and wine clubs or, alternatively in the abolition of public schools, positive discrimination and bingo sessions in the Royal Festival Hall. Either way they are a great disappointment to their parents who like to believe they brought up their children in an atmosphere of tolerance and compassion. Of course, they have only themselves to blame. Children have been deriding their parents' values since time began and to avoid later conflict one should keep one's true ideals well-hidden from one's offspring.

Thus, if you wish your little boy to become a right-wing stockbroker it is essential that you send him to the sort of school which goes in for water-play and dressing-up and refuses to let him learn his tables. If you wish him to become a devout follower of E. P. Thompson, you should ply him with self-assembly kits of cruise missiles.

Although any intelligent parent knows all this to be true, it is easier said than done. I have had partial success in guiding my children along my chosen path: by constantly deriding tertiary education, I ensured that they set their hearts on Oxford. But it is hard always to deny one's true feelings and I'm afraid I am rather evangelical regarding nutrition. My children were given raw carrots instead of crisps, raisins instead of chocolate buttons. Which is why, during university vacations, I find the fridge filled with sliced white bread, tins of Coke and shop-bought cake. I have only myself to blame.

A spirited defence

"Have you taken these before?", asked the nice Pakistani chemist, in a troubled voice, as I handed him my prescription. When I said I hadn't, he looked even more upset and asked me whether I realized that taking these particular tablets would cause "certain problems."

I began to worry that my hair might fall out, my limbs crumple beneath me, that I would have to give up work, love, travel.

When the prescription was made up - pretty little scarlet heart-shaped tablets - the only warning on the bottle read, "Avoid alcoholic drink." All became clear. The chemist could see I was English, knew I was a journalist and had deduced that life without

alcohol would be insupportable. He probably thought that I was the sort of woman who carried a tiny flask of brandy, curved to the shape of my thigh and slipped inside a stocking-top, just like Marilyn Monroe in *Some Like It Hot*.

With almost weekly reports of the increase of alcoholism among women, how was he to know that I rarely drank anything stronger than Lucozade? I reassured him that as far as I was concerned there was life beyond the gin and tonic and walked out of the shop, strangely flattered that he should have attributed to someone as mousy as I am the reckless attributes of a Lunch-time O'Boozette.

**A price too low
for comfort**

From Dr N. D. Pandita-Gunawardena, Consultant Geriatrician, Lewisham and North Southwark Health Authority, Hither Green Hospital, London SE13.

The magnitude of the problem facing the residents of private old people's rest homes was, in my view, not sufficiently emphasized in the article "Caring for the old: Who pays the price?" by Suzanne Greaves. (Wednesday Page, April 10). If the DHSS goes ahead with its present plans to restrict weekly payments to a maximum of £120 it will not only seriously affect the current residents of these homes but also all elderly people who are potential clients. Whilst I agree that the DHSS should fix a maximum weekly

benefit to prevent exploitation, the proposed figure of £120 is far too low. It is virtually impossible for any private old people's home to accommodate the elderly for £120 per week and at the same time provide a good standard of care on the lines of the code of practice recommended by the DHSS. I do agree that there are homes run by religious orders providing excellent care for a weekly cost of less than £100 but it is realistic to assume that the religious orders, or for that matter charitable organizations, could cater for more than a very small fraction of the needs of the elderly? It is sometimes all too easy to criticize some of these private homes and their business-minded proprietors, but in many ways if it had not been for the mushrooming of these homes, how else would the elderly have coped?

Many old people would prefer to continue living in their own homes or to be cared for by relatives, but this is not always possible. "Care in the community" is a popular phrase but the cost of such care is often greater than for caring in an old people's home. There are also those old people who for various reasons prefer to be looked after in a home, rather than continue living with the many problems and hazards in their own houses.

If one is to prevent a situation where a large number of old people are made homeless, with the local authority unable to meet their needs, it is not better for the DHSS to agree on a more realistic weekly benefit of around £200? This would prevent exploitation and, at the same time, safeguard a satisfactory level of quality of care allowing some profit, which is an incentive to want to continue in business.

Voluntary homes' new problems
From Dr H. Beric Wright, Vice Chairman, The Abbeyfield Society, Brudenell House, Quainton, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Those of us involved with the provision of "voluntary" sheltered housing for the elderly are currently banding with two recent changes introduced by the Government. The first is that the price is now being paid,



in terms of over-severe cutbacks in revenue support, for the relatively uncontrolled "blank cheque" written two or three years ago. This led to a boom in the private nursing home business.

The second is the new proposals on registration. These we welcome with the proviso that they are sensibly and uniformly administered. But we already see signs that local authorities are using a range of differing standards, some of which are unreasonable and expensive.

For a national organization trying to adopt and advise on a uniform policy for the country, this variation in design and standards makes life both difficult and unpredictable. Also when there is joint registration for supportive and nursing care, double inspection by two different and unrelated branches of the authority can be difficult and doubles the negotiation time.

would like to see the same standards and inspection applied to the public sector, much of which we know could do with improving.

The voluntary sector is anxious to expand but, unless it has access to cheap capital, the cost of borrowing has to be passed on in higher revenue costs to residents.

**How the aged
are exploited**

From Miss Heather McKenzie, Director, National Council for Carers and their Elderly Dependents, London W2.

As Director of the above organization and having dealt with thousands of enquiries, may I make the very cogent point that many elderly are exploited by their own relatives. Too often proper care is withheld because the family is determined to maximize its inheritance. The old person's often only capital asset, her house, is not seen as her insurance for adequate care but as the family's right to inherit. I am increasingly concerned that there is as yet no safeguard against this propensity.

Private residential homes are here to stay and we ought to be able to promulgate and implement regulations to protect elderly clients but we must also look at ways of protecting the aged against the acquisitiveness of their own families!

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THE TIMES DIARY

Making waves

There will be one last flurry of controversy before the Falkland Islands finally sink for good. To predict the cries of "whitewash" from Labour, the Foreign Affairs select committee will publish a report saying the sinking was justified and that while the Government's subsequent presentation was less than perfect, there were mitigating circumstances. That, at least, is what the chairman's draft report says. The committee's four Labour MPs are understood to consider the draft derisory, and have told the chairman, Sir Anthony Kershaw, that they will submit a full dissenting report.

● **Stolen:** The star of the Lyric Hammer's production of *Chickadee*, the Lyric, a Liff entered by the stage door last week and swiped coffee, a kettle, and one stuffed seagull. The hunt is on to find another by the opening night on Friday.

Dislodge

Will the NUM nominate Denis Skinner and Tony Benn for the Labour leadership at this year's party conference? If the votes of Durham NUM - leaked to this column - are reflected nationally, it is far from impossible. Durham has in fact nominated Kinnock and Hattersley, but only because two lodges, Murton and Eastington, muddled their returns. Had they not done so, Skinner would have got 48 votes to Kinnock's 42 for the leadership, and Benn would have had a similar majority over Hattersley for the deputy leadership. What makes the results still more remarkable is that Skinner has never given the slightest indication that he even wants the job.

Beith offering

Tory MP Barry Porter flies off for a 15-day, £40,000 jaunt to China with the Commons trade and industry committee on Wednesday - courtesy of the Liberals. For four months the Alliance parties have blocked any new appointments to select committees in protest at their lack of representation on these committees. Porter, desperate to go to China, was one of those affected. Throughout last week there was intense behind-the-scenes activity on his behalf. On Thursday night Liberal chief whip Alan Beith, suddenly optimistic that his grievances would be met, lifted the ban as a gesture of goodwill. Porter was not caught out: he had had all his injections just in case.

BARRY FANTONI



"I don't know about a doctor but I could certainly use a dentist!"

Killing fields

George Cunningham, former MP and MEP - first Labour, later SDP - derides the claim of Tory MEP Edward McMillan-Scott (letters, April 18) that MEPs' expenses are "broadly similar" to those of their Westminster counterparts. He sends me an extract from his book, *Careers in Politics*, which lists a £74 daily allowance for hotels and meals, travel expenses that more than cover first-class air fares, £12,522 for office costs (all paid irrespective of what is actually spent), and £18,888 for secretarial and research assistance. "I made a killing, as they all do," he admits with commendable frankness.

Admiral Dave

Wednesday's retirement party for *Daily Mail* deputy picture editor George Elam looks like being a jolly affair. Since Elam has been on the paper for 52 years, the editor, Sir David English, ordered a lavish party, booked HMS President on the Thames, and suggested that *Mail* photographers come dressed in period naval costume. Not likely, said the hard men, whereupon Sir David issued chits for a costume and made his suggestion an order. Rank at the party will be strictly observed. Making merry among the sullen sailors will be Gaudle, Churchill, Roosevelt and Montgomery - Sir David and fellow executives.

Pillared

Lloyds Bank has a funny way of showing gratitude. The lucrative contract for the interior design of the prestige top two floors of its new headquarters has gone not to Richard Rogers, who designed the £157m building, but to the Paris firm of Didier Aaron. Lloyds' old paneled boardroom will be incorporated into London's most spectacular high-tech building, and on the top two floors neo-classicism will be the order of the day. Rogers, I'm told, is devastated.

PHS

Why the Falklands matter

by Lord Shackleton

At the annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society in May 1912, Lord Curzon, the president, suggested to his guests - among them Mr Asquith, the prime minister - that the RGS was "ready to organize a party in a specially chartered ship... to take members of my Right Honourable friend's ministry on a not unneeded tour to the outlying parts of the British Empire".

The need to understand the geographical facts of life remains just as equally relevant, and no less so where the Falkland Islands, the South Atlantic and the Antarctic are concerned. As the House of Lords debates the future of the Falklands today, it is depressing, but perhaps not surprising, that those who advocate their "return" to Argentina lack an understanding of either regional geographical theory or the geopolitics of the area.

It is dangerous, indeed naive, to focus on one part of what is essentially a complex regional situation with global implications. In both the 1976 and 1982 economic reports on the Falklands I emphasized the wider issues at stake. On page three of the introduction to the 1982 report, I said:

"While naturally our major concern has been the Falkland Islands and their inhabitants, we are also concerned with the wider and longer-term issues in the South Atlantic and the Antarctic. Although the Falklands are now the focus of political attention, South Georgia may in the long run be of greater importance to the future development of the potential wealth of the South-West Atlantic and the

Antarctic. We also emphasize the importance of the right conservation policies, and of the need for awareness of possible threats to the Antarctic Treaty".

The treaty, signed by 12 nations, came into effect in 1959 after the successful International Geophysical Year. Of indefinite duration, it froze all territorial claims, including the overlapping claims of Britain, Argentina and Chile. Potentially dangerous situations were stabilized, not only between Britain and Argentina, but between the superpowers as well. Some time previously Souths had been fired at British scientists; Britain made several attempts to take the issue of ownership of the Antarctic territories to the International Court at The Hague but Argentina and Chile refused to submit their claims.

Thanks to the treaty, the Antarctic is the one continent never subjected to the cold war. It was agreed that the Antarctic should be free of nuclear weapons; indeed, any measures of a military nature are prohibited. There is no secrecy and there is full international co-operation, with complete freedom to inspect the bases of other nations, carrying out scientific research. Thirty-two nations, from East, West and the Third World, are now members.

Despite the treaty, there are dangers, particularly in the disputed area adjacent to the South-West Atlantic, which could threaten the Antarctic's long-term stability.

To strengthen its territorial claims, the Argentine government has gone to the length of flying pregnant women to its Antarctic bases to have colonial Argentine/Antarctic babies, and a few years ago the Argentine cabinet met at the Antarctic base of Marambio. The Chileans, to a lesser extent, have also taken steps to establish a colonial presence.

It is not difficult to guess the consequences in the Antarctic had General Galtieri not been defeated in the Falklands campaign. The next step would have been further moves to strengthen Antarctic claims, and certainly the chances of a settlement of the Beagle Channel dispute with Chile, recently negotiated, would have been remote.

Although of immense scientific importance, the Antarctic is at present of little direct economic value, and its mineral and other resources (fisheries apart) are unlikely to be exploited in this century; however, it would be absurd to conclude that they could not at some time be of value and therefore a source of temptation.

This is where the danger lies. While the treaty is of unlimited duration, and on present form will not be seriously at risk at a possible review date in 1991, the current attempt to negotiate in good time on minerals introduces a new dimension. The pressures to pursue national economic interests may well be very great.

Australia, New Zealand and

Britain have claimed about three-quarters of the Antarctic. Indeed, Leo Amery, Colonial Secretary during the 1920s, thought the whole of the Antarctic should be British. Other claimants are Norway and France, but none of these claims is recognized by other countries.

While I have always favoured some form of international ownership or administration of the Antarctic, the fact is that if Britain were to give up the Falklands the British position and influence, and that of the British Antarctic Survey, would be gravely weakened. This could lead to the pursuit of purely national interests and even of conflict.

Furthermore, the development of the new all-weather Falklands airfield, to be formally opened next month has a significance not only for present scientific work and possible future developments in the region, such as tourism, but will be of consequence in fisheries development.

Already many vessels fish off the Falklands, their catch worth tens of millions of pounds a year. This rate of exploitation poses a grave risk to fish stocks and emphasizes the need for the urgent introduction of fishing limits, as the Foreign Secretary has recognized.

The maintenance of British rights in the Falklands and South Georgia is a key to future peace in the whole region.

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The author is a former leader of the House of Lords and past president of the Royal Geographical Society.

The Aquino affair: Philip Jacobson on the fading hopes for justice

Manila
The brand new Mercedes glides into a reserved parking space at the exclusive Bonifacio Golf Club and out steps one of the Philippine army generals accused of plotting the murder of Benigno Aquino. Another general, nominally in the dock on the same charge, enjoys lazy weekends at home and a third senior officer in the trial frequents a popular gambling joint accompanied by a swarm of bodyguards. Even the score or so of other ranks under indictment for the opposition leader's assassination are spared the indignity of jail. They reside in commodious quarters at a military base where, it is said, they are allowed out carrying their weapons.

Among them is a sergeant widely believed to have fired the shot into the back of Aquino's head on the tarmac at Manila airport in August 1983. He recently got married in a makeshift chapel at the base before a congregation composed of most of his fellow defendants, including the former Philippines chief of staff, General Fabian Ver. A pig was roasted on a spit and a good time was had by all. Recording these new twists in the country's most controversial murder case, a columnist in the respected opposition journal *Veritas* observed caustically that he now understood why several vital witnesses for the prosecution had disappeared into hiding. "They are probably afraid of running into some of the accused."

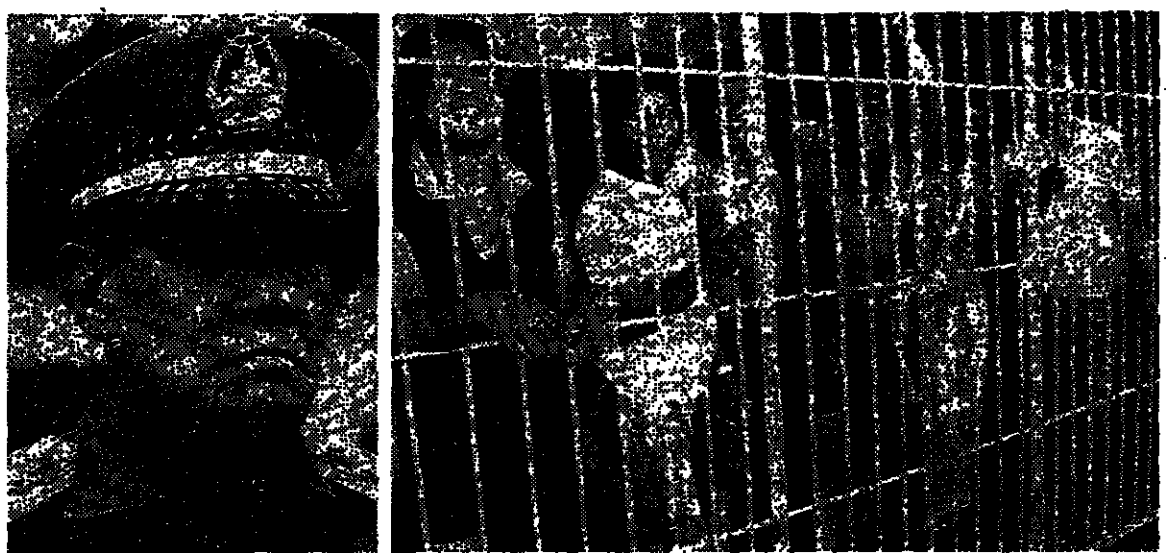
It is barely three months since Manila's "trial of the century" began before three judges in a court more accustomed to hearing minor cases of official corruption. But already the hopes engendered among opponents of the Marcos regime by the Agrava commission's findings - that the military high command was directly implicated in Aquino's death - have all but faded. General Ver is expected to return to his post if acquitted, and the trial judges were all appointed by the president.

A number of the prosecution witnesses who have taken the stand promptly withdrew the damaging evidence they had given to the Agrava commission. Even if there is testimony from the elusive "crying lady" - a woman who left Aquino's flight in great distress, purportedly, as a result of having seen Aquino killed by one of his military escorts - she may be having second thoughts about what she says. A few weeks ago, armed men who looked very much like soldiers ransacked her home near Manila. Many Filipinos have become resigned to expect a mass acquittal at the very least, a whitewash about the involvement of the top brass. In opposition eyes Marcos, the great manipulator, is set to pull it off once again.

But as the public grows more apathetic and sceptical about the Aquino trial, a far more serious challenge faces the durable 67-year-old president, now apparently restored to better health. Since the beginning of the year, the communist guerrillas of the New People's Army have been operating throughout much of the Philippines with unprecedented boldness and growing success. Almost every day, the newspapers report NPA ambushes and assassinations, the seizure of arms and ammunition, and the destruction of crops and property.

Most ominous of all for the security forces, the guerrillas have begun to operate with far larger groups than ever before - 300 to 400 men - outnumbering government troops on occasions. This marks a clear shift away from their small-scale strategy and, despite claims from headquarters that the army is now carrying the fight to the enemy in the jungles and mountains, there is a growing feeling among foreign military observers here that the NPA is acquiring a momentum which will be extremely difficult to reverse.

This is a cause of acute concern for the Reagan administration, currently seeking \$100 million in Congress for military aid to the Marcos regime. The Defence Secretary, Caspar Weinberger, warned recently that security in the Philippines was deteriorating uncomfortably quickly. Senior US officials fear that the fighting effectiveness of the army has diminished so sharply that only a swift injection of funds will prevent a "strategic stalemate" from developing quite soon. Most urgently required, they say, are not "big ticket items" - planes, helicopters and sophisticated weapons



General Ver and fellow defendants: from behind bars to life almost as normal

A whitewash that Marcos could live to regret

systems - but basics like field radios, spare parts and replacements. Alarm in Washington is shared by some of the Philippines' allies in ASEAN, the regional security pact. Not long ago, prime minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and President Suharto of Indonesia met to discuss the threat posed to their own countries by the growing strength of the NPA. Marcos was eventually obliged to assure his allies that their fraternal concern was uncalculated for.

The Philippines is by no means certain to get all the funds the Reagan administration is now seeking, a sum which represents a 150 per cent increase on the previous year's figure. There is strong pressure in Congress to make a substantial chunk of military aid conditional on evidence that the regime is making real progress towards democratic reforms, elimination of official corruption and a sharp improvement in human rights.

Particular emphasis is laid on the need to clamp down on the "salvaging" of civilians in regions where the NPA is most active. There is abundant evidence that government death squads torture and kill not only suspected guerrilla sympathizers but other known opponents of the regime. The activities of the paramilitary local defence units makes them particularly feared and hated among the very people they are supposedly protecting.

The army and police are hardly

less detested: their unchecked brutality towards civilians has greatly aided the cause of the guerrillas, whose comparative discipline and community work among the poor - together with extreme ruthlessness towards opponents - ensures that very little information about their activities reaches the security forces. By contrast, NPA groups usually enjoy an invaluable intelligence network among the population.

Somewhat to the Reagan administration's displeasure, President Marcos is now orchestrating a campaign which ridicules any suggestion that the NPA is getting the upper hand. Last week, he breezily declared that guerrilla strength has been much exaggerated. Very few of the 10,000 to 12,000 NPA members are fighting for political motives, he insisted: the rest are "plain bandits and criminals" who represent a negligible military problem.

This confident assessment is not altogether easy to square with the observations of Lt-General Fidel Ramos, presently replacing Ver as acting chief of staff. He reckons that the rebels are stronger than ever before.

Most of the competent and honest senior military commanders blame Ver and his cronies in the "magic circle" at the Malacanang presidential palace for the present woeful condition and wretched morale of the armed forces. The prospect of Ver returning to duty on acquittal in the Aquino trial depresses them immensely. While top jobs are decided by political allegiance instead of ability, and favoured generals serve long past retirement ages, they see no hope of regaining the initiative from the fast-improving NPA. But then, as President Marcos likes to tell visiting journalists, he knows all about guerrilla fighting from his heroic Second World War service against the Japanese.

How the Ulster grasses lost that 'super' tag

Belfast
Twenty-seven people facing a total of almost 200 terrorist charges today came face to face with their main accuser in Belfast's Crumlin Road courthouse. Henry Kirkpatrick, formerly a senior member of the Irish National Liberation Army, is the latest in a series of supergrass to give evidence against alleged former accomplices.

The prosecution hopes there will be no repetition of his appearance at a preliminary hearing some months ago when Kirkpatrick was admonished for giving a defiant V sign to the defendants in the dock. Women in the public gallery sang "We'll meet again" as defendants began fighting with prison officers and policemen. The scene indicated the importance which the security forces and Republican and Protestant paramilitary groups attach to the use of supergrasses, the first of whom emerged in November 1981.

After the present trial, and another of alleged Loyalist paramilitaries, the RUC has no more supergrasses ready to give evidence. Since October 1983 only two others have offered to help the police. They implicated people in murder, bombings and membership of outlawed terrorist groups, but later retracted their statements.

This does not mean the RUC will never use supergrass information

again. But it does indicate that the security forces will be more selective in their choice of people who turn Queen's Evidence. It seems certain that the police will never again use a long-standing paid informer.

Because of possible intimidation, the police have always had immense difficulty in obtaining strong enough evidence to secure terrorist convictions. The paramilitary groups have continued to operate despite internment and a host of emergency laws, including allowing convictions on confession evidence alone. Offers of immunity, the hope of a reduced prison sentence and resettlement away from the ghettos of Northern Ireland have offered some incentive, however, to men prepared to give evidence and have enabled the police to make inroads into terrorist capability.

Since Christopher Black became the first major supergrass in 1981 there have been 26 informers, most from the Provisional IRA. Sixteen have retracted statements or refused to testify in court, seven trials have been completed, one collapsed in disarray and two are now taking place. It is estimated that more than 450 people have been arrested and charged on the word of informers since November, 1981 and in the first three cases which went to full trial conviction rates averaged 88 per cent.

That figure has dropped dramatically with a high acquittal rate in later trials, in which judges have frequently criticized the veracity of the main Crown witness. And in the first appeal court hearing by people found guilty on informer evidence, 14 convictions were quashed.

Republican and Loyalist opponents of the supergrasses were unable to mount a really effective protest, although ruthless intimidation and appeals to informers to retract revealed how seriously they took the challenge. As more and more informers emerged, however, people suspected the RUC was using the tactic systematically - something it always denies - and criticism grew among senior legal figures at the size of trials and the length of time - up to two years - many defendants were spending in custody.

The spectacle of up to three dozen people crowded into the dock surrounded by as many prison officers and policemen hardly inspired confidence in a legal system that already lacked credibility among many Catholics. In his review of the emergency provisions, the late Sir George Baker expressed concern at the long delays and recommended that prosecutions should be limited to 26 defendants and fewer charges, and that anyone held in custody for 12 months or

more without being committed for trial should be granted bail.

None of his recommendations has been officially implemented, but the message has got through to RUC headquarters. For the police, however, the value of supergrasses is not, perhaps, in the number of convictions but in the intelligence they gain and in the removal of paramilitary people from the streets. Supergrasses are too valuable a weapon for them to give up.

The effect in areas where arrests on supergrass information have taken place has been dramatic. A comparison between the nine months before and after the detention of people named by Provisional informer Christopher Black in North Belfast showed the number of murders falling from 11 to three, bombings from 26 to one and shootings from 98 to 42.

Although these figures alone would justify to many police officers their use of informers, perhaps the major bonus has been the paranoia caused within paramilitary ranks. This has now spread south of the border. Last month the Provisionals shot dead an alleged informer and offered an amnesty to members who admit helping the Gardaí, whom the Provos have accused of adopting RUC tactics.

Richard Ford

Anne Sofer

Race: making sure nobody loses

There is no subject more difficult to write about than race, even for those - or perhaps I should say, especially for those - who live in the world of London politics and think about it every day. All the words one can use have become so loaded that one is afraid of them either going off in one's face or causing injury to innocent passers-by.

Some people, however, find the words easy. Marcus Fox, Tory MP for Shipley, for instance, appeared to have no problems in expressing himself about the troubles at the school in Bradford of which Mr Ray Honeyford is the head. "Their parents chose to come and live here of their own free will, were given British citizenship and must accept that the British education system is the best possible for their families." Well, that's clear enough, unfortunately.

The people who apply for jobs in left-wing authorities, the fluent in their own way too. They put their philosophy into words something like "A commitment to a multicultural society is not enough. White liberals must confront their own racism and recognize that the doctrine of 'pluralism' is merely an establishment evasion - ineffective, tokenistic and patronizing - and that nothing short of full-blooded anti-racism will do. The power relationships of white capitalism must be challenged."

Thus from both sides the positive promotion of a multicultural society as a happy circumstance in itself is under fire. Attacks from the Marcus Foxes of this world can be expected, but the attacks from the left are more puzzling. To the *Daily Mail*, no doubt, "anti-racist education" and "multicultural education" are much of a muchness and can be both attacked indiscriminately. But in what is known as the "race relations industry", the differences are hotly debated.

The reasons for this are political. Many of the earliest voices heard arguing for a greater recognition that British society was both racist and multiracial (and that the combination was highly dangerous) were liberal voices, (liberal with a small, l), as well as sometimes with a large, L). Such a one was Robert Jefferies, the teacher who collected material demonstrating that even quite young children in British schools harboured racial prejudices - material which the Schools Council, even though it had commissioned the report, found too shocking to publish. His writing on multiracial education is outspoken both against racism and in defence of liberalism.

"Those of us who espouse the liberal ideology have had to put up too long with the cheap slur 'white liberal'," he writes. "What Britain and the world need is more liberalism, not less. Guilt is not a pusillanimous stance. We are as concerned about the fortunes of minority race children and as committed to the cause of multiracial education as the devotees of any other ideologies."

This was written in *Positive*

Image in 1979. Since that time the pace has increasingly been set by people who would refute that final claim: only a socialist analysis and prescription (runs the implied argument) demonstrates a true concern. "Anti-racist" has become a code for "left-wing", and "multicultural education" a code for "washed liberal".

It is a considerable relief, therefore, to find an authoritative and eloquent voice once again raised in defence of multicultural education. This is the voice of Bhikhu Parekh, now professor of political theory at Hull University and an original member of the Rampton Committee (which later became the Swann Committee). He is also a member of the Commission for Racial Equality.

In two long recent articles in the *Times Educational Supplement* Parekh puts the argument with considerable passion. He dismisses, in a sentence, the "anti-racist" claim to sole ownership of the correct line. ("So-called anti-racist education is either not education at all but anti-racist propaganda, or is in substance little different from multicultural education as I have outlined it.") But the bulk of his argument is devoted to placing multicultural education firmly, and with some pride, in the liberal tradition.

"Multicultural education is not a departure from, nor incompatible with, the liberal idea of education... Its inspiring principle is to sensitize the child to the inherent plurality of the world, the plurality of beliefs, ways of life, cultures... It educates human capacities as curiosity, self-criticism, capacity for reflection, ability to form an independent judgment, sensitivity, intellectual humility and respect for others, and to open the pupil's mind to the great achievements of mankind, then it must be multicultural in orientation. Monocultural education not only does not fully develop these qualities and capacities, but tends to encourage their opposite. It is simply not good education."

I quote this at some length because these are the best words that I have found so far for dealing with the Marcus Fox argument: they would, I hope, shame him into silence rather than shout him down with cries of "racist". They are both balm and inspiration. And although I am well aware that such a description indicates a state of mind that many of the most committed practitioners in the race relations field would consider wholly inappropriate for the circumstances - "guilt" and "anger" are the states of mind they would prefer - I think we need them both.

Certainly, the last thing we need is a sectarian and semi-political tug-of-war over semantics among those people of various political persuasions who really want to do something about racial disadvantage.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kington

Amersham upon Amazon

There is a splendid book on the market by Chris Baines on how to grow your own wild garden. As wild life all around us is gradually harried out of existence, it makes sense to give it a haven in your own garden, so it's out with the neat lawns and herbaceous borders, in with reeds, long grasses, hedgerow flowers and wild, wild insects.

No disrespect to Mr Baines, but we at the *Moreover* Wild Life Laboratories have gone one further. After three years of non-stop experiment, we can now offer readers the chance to turn their plot of land into their very own rain forest.

Have you ever thought of growing a rain forest? Probably not. You may have wondered how you could help to stem the disappearance of our vital rain forests, but the thought of travelling out to Brazil and throwing yourself in front of a bulldozer may have discouraged you. Even if you thought of starting a rain forest yourself, you no doubt were put off by the idea that it had to be vast, stretching to the horizon in all directions, and most of us simply haven't got that size of garden.

Well, the good news is that a rain forest doesn't have to be vast. It can be any size at all. We have successfully grown one in a plot 10 feet by 20. We have even grown a miniature one in a large jar, though its effect on the environment was, we admit, minimal, especially as we had to stop it up with a large cork to keep the parrot in.

No particular expertise is needed, because we do all the hard work for you. As soon as you let us know that you want to start a rain forest, we will be round to root out the rather ridiculous blooms that gardeners still favour and get cracking with dense undergrowth, creepers and all the other things which we have bred to withstand the curious British climate.

Pretty soon you will have an impenetrable patch of forest where your tulips used to sprout. You will be scared to go in alone - in fact, if it takes root properly, you won't be able to go in at all, because that's what a rain forest is meant to be: impenetrable. But we recommend that you make a small clearing on the edge of it, where you can have a drink as the sun goes down and stare nervously into the dark depths of this primeval thicket.

Stage two arrives when you tell us that your forest is beginning to encroach on the house. We can't be too specific about the exact species used, as you may be alarmed, but most of them are entirely harmless - frogs, butterflies, ants, lizards and the like. Relieved to find their natural habitat, they will disappear into the green fastness. From now on you will be able to enjoy all the sounds of the jungle - mysterious bird calls, chattering in the tree tops, the agonized cry of some small animal being cornered by a savage carnivore, mutterings in some strange Amazonian dialect...

Yes, we can even install a tiny tribal family to make the picture complete, though we do insist on a minimum size of forest for this, especially if the natives are nomads or hunters. They will be no bother to you at all, as we make a policy of choosing South American denizens who are shy of the white man. Nor will they drop in at awkward moments, as drinks before dinner or an evening with the video are not part of the Amazonian social pattern.

Legally there are no hitches at all, as it will be protected by various Wild Life Acts, so that if the occasional jaguar, say, should break out and wreak havoc in the surrounding suburban avenues, you are completely protected, and our legal department has a 24-hour phone service to help you. The service is not exactly cheap, but the good news is that you are eligible for a whopping great Brazilian government subsidy which will more than cover the cost. The bad news is that any runaway criminal hiding in your forest cannot, under Brazilian law, be extradited, but he probably won't last long anyway.

This, in brief, is your chance to do something valuable for ecology at last. And if you can persuade your neighbours to do likewise, there is no reason why there should not soon be belts of rain forest stretching through once-boring gardens infested by useless laburnums and hollyhocks. But meanwhile be the first in your neighbourhood to have a real slice of Amazonia where your lawn used to be, simply by writing to us, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope and a blank cheque. Do it now!

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THE SOVIET DILEMMA

In the two months since the death of President Chernomir it has become fashionable to talk up the character of his successor Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and to project all kinds of exaggerated hopes onto the capacity of this one man to change the system which has nurtured him. None has excelled Mr Denis Healey in hyperbole, personalised gush or straightforward political misinformation in his suggestion that Mr Gorbachev represents a "complete break with the earlier generation". But there is a general tendency to ignore the endemic realities of the Soviet system simply because it is now led, for the first time for about eight years, by a man with no physical defects—a man who can be safely exposed to the outside world. That attitude was typified by Mrs Thatcher's apparently spontaneous surprise at the discovery that Soviet leaders are also human beings.

Today's meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party may serve as a salutary reminder that, as George Urban, director of Radio Free Europe said recently in the Wall Street Journal, "sooner or later western public opinion will have to come to grips with the unpalatable fact that the true source of our running conflict with the Soviet Union is not the wickedness of Soviet leaders, nor the outside ambitions of Soviet generals, nor the habitual Russian obsession with security, nor even the legacy of Russian Imperial expansionism (though they all play a part) but the character of the Soviet system itself. Soviet security is intolerant, aggressive and expansionist."

The character of the system

not because individual men and women make it so but because that is its raison d'être and sole claim to legitimacy.

We should not therefore so glibly imagine that the Gorbachev era now beginning will inevitably see a change in the basic character of this system. Today's Central Committee may consist largely of Brezhnev appointees. That will clearly change after the 27th Party Congress to be held towards the end of the year. At that Congress Mr Gorbachev will set out the social and economic targets for the next five years, and the strategic requirements for the next twenty years. Indeed preparations for laying down those strategic requirements probably provide the most realistic explanation of the Soviet decision to return to Geneva. It has always been clear in Washington that strategic arms talks provide the Soviet side with a much-needed preview of American intentions on which the Soviet machine can then base its own plans.

Aleksandr Shevchenko, the Soviet diplomat who sought asylum in the United States, has explained that the Soviet general staff use strategic arms talks "as a means to achieve by negotiation what the Soviets feared they could not attain through competition: a restraint on America's ability to translate its economic and technical strengths into military advantage and a healthy breathing space during which the Soviet Union would work to narrow the gap."

Thus the arms talks bear critically on the decisions affecting the domestic Soviet economy. That partly explains the intensity and urgency of the Soviet campaign against President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative. It should also reinforce Western determination not to be hustled this summer into any premature concessions which could enable Mr Gorbachev to escape from the contradictions of his inheritance. He is impaled on those contradictions

and he must not be helped off them.

The Soviet Union is a third world economy with first world weapons. The dilemma facing the system now is that it is not economically capable of maintaining the military machine for the next twenty years at anything like parity with the United States. Nevertheless the Soviet leadership has a profound vested interest in trying to maintain, if not a real parity, at least the pretence that it is co-equal militarily with the United States. It wants, in the words of Marshal Ogarkov, to expose "the historical system because the co-relation of forces in the international arena has changed irreversibly" in favour of Communism. This is intended to induce a belief in the West that there is no further point in resisting Moscow's might. Of course such a belief cannot be sustained if, on the contrary, the real evidence shows that the Soviet system of economic centralism, corruption and Party control is collapsing under the strain.

That is the reality which faces Mr Gorbachev and the new team he will assemble gradually at the head of the Party. The choices may not be so obvious to him as they appear to be to those in the West who have been able to calibrate the inexorable decline in Soviet achievements. One must not expect the Soviet bureaucracy to tell its leaders too many painful truths. The sharp edge of Mr Andropov's impatience with Soviet performance derived from his long tenure as head of the KGB—the best informed, indeed the only well-informed man in the entire system. But Mr Gorbachev, though he has had the support of the KGB, does not have the kind knowledge of Soviet failure which would have come to a man who had looked over everybody's shoulder for fifteen years.

The decline in Soviet standards of living and economic performance is pervasive, not just in agriculture, but in all aspects of industry, public health, life expectancy, housing

So wretched for its people

and communications. It seems a mockery to have to take so seriously as a military power a country with such a wretched performance for its people. According to one Sovietologist in 1981, Soviet housing still did not meet the minimum standards for health and decency set by the Soviet government in 1928. 30 per cent or more of the Soviet urban population still live either communally, sharing with strangers, or in crowded factory dormitories. No wonder deaths from acute alcohol poisoning stand at 16 per 100,000, a figure quite outside the range of other world experience (more than 88 times the United States figure of 0.18 for instance). Inadequate contraceptives have led to abortion becoming a primary form of birth control, with the average woman in the Soviet urban non-Moslem population undergoing at least six abortions in a lifetime—often late and without drugs. Food is rationed, and the incidents of measles, according to published Soviet statistics, is now so high that it stands fractionally below the level at which epidemiologists attribute the problem to mass malnutrition. Infant mortality is rising. Life expectancy is falling. Recent issues of published Soviet medical literature say that five of the seven key communicable diseases are out of control: polio, diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough and measles.

In the 1960s Mr Khrushchev predicted that the Soviet Union would catch up with the United

States by 1980. The fact that this prophecy now looks so pitiable, and with each succeeding year departs further from reality, can be derived partly from the decisions taken at the 23rd Party Congress in March 1966 which means that the Brezhnev era was distinguished by a phenomenal and persistent rise in military spending. A CIA report in 1983 calculated that Soviet defence costs were by then 25 per cent higher than those of the United States, though borne on the back of an effectively crippled economy. Within that economy only the military sector has been allowed any kind of priority. A natural consequence has been a pervasive militarization of Soviet society, since any individual would soon see that only in military enterprises was there allowance for quality control, innovation and an active career structure.

This system is not capable of absorbing, let alone exploiting, the full potential of the information-revolution of which the Strategic Defence Initiative is such a symbolic pinnacle. The second, third and fourth computer revolutions which are engulfing the advanced econom-

Strong nerves and defences

ies are based on the dispersion of this technology into millions of decentralized work stations which can only thrive in an open society where a myriad of individual random decisions are being taken every day. In the Soviet system knowledge is power. Can the Party with Mr Gorbachev at its head, contemplate such a surrender of its central control as would be necessary for the Soviet economy to benefit at all from this computer revolution? Previous economic reforms have always foundered on this question of Party control. There is no evidence from Mr Gorbachev's past—How could there be?—that he will be prepared to dismantle or weaken the very apparatus which maintains him in power. But if he does not, Russia's decline will continue. The gap between the illusion of superpower status abroad and the reality of third world economic conditions at home will widen.

For the West this contradiction also presents a choice. It is a choice between helping the Soviet system to overcome its difficulties while still according to it the respect due to a major military power, or intensifying the pressure by opening up the technology gap between East and West so that the Soviet Union cannot avoid recognizing its decline and taking appropriate decisions.

At that stage it will be open to Mr Gorbachev and his Party to decide whether their system is capable of reform without loss of control or whether it is better to maintain Party control at home even though that means declining influence and power abroad. It will be a painful decision which they will try to avoid taking, even if it becomes possible for the choice to be presented to them so starkly. What the West has to do throughout this period is to bring home to the Soviet leadership that there will be no external solution to their dilemma. The Soviet system cannot escape from its contradiction by diversionary threats elsewhere, much as it will try. That will require strong nerves in the West, and strong defences. It will not be helped by any attitude which appears to be susceptible to whether or not Mr Gorbachev smiles or frowns. Neither response is historically significant when compared to the underlying forces which are already at work on Soviet society. It is that system which is at bay. It is that system which must change, or contract before we can sleep soundly in our beds.

Causes of decline

From Mr Clive Bone
Sir, Your correspondent Dr Michael Ball (March 28) in citing the case of two Oxbridge engineering graduates, who eschewed industry for the City and publishing simply highlighted but one aspect of industry's problem: an equally regrettable feature is industry's failure to retain its own former trainees when they qualify.

In the late 1950s I entered manufacturing from a secondary modern school at 15 years of age and, following a craft apprenticeship, I completed a mechanical engineering sandwich course and became a chartered engineer at 26. Yet, despite a decade's training and experience, I found that no engineering employer could match the rewards of either sales or public administration. I know from personal contacts that my case is by no means unique.

Sadly, it seems that industry is a sector where, simply by becoming versed in the skills it requires, one becomes more valuable to other sectors of the economy. Yours faithfully, CLIVE BONE, 30 Victoria Avenue, South Croydon, Surrey.

When Whitehall and town halls clash

From Mr Oliver Stutchbury
Sir, One can agree with two-thirds of Mr Alex Henney's article (April 10) when he hands out a penetrating (but familiar) criticism of the present system of financing local government, but completely disagree with his solution to the problem: which is to hand over responsibility for a financing and therefore directing education to central government. There are at least three reasons for deploring such a move.

1. Human wisdom has yet to determine what is the best way of educating a child. Agreement among the wise is confined to the platitudes that every child is different. These two considerations point to the need for the greatest possible (a) variety of school, (b) parental (and pupil) scope for choice, and (c) room for experiment in new and different methods of education. Such an approach is inconsistent with central financing and direction.

2. The expense of educating a child in, say, Barnstable, Bermuda, Bradford and Brighton is, or ought to be, quite different. "Comparable salaries" in these locations are not the same; nor is the cost of securing accommodation.

I say "ought to be", because owing to Burnham and other existing centralizing machinery, we already have all the disadvantages of a monopoly employer of labour (with consequent nationwide industrial action when teachers get fed up), with none of the compensating advantage of "economies of scale". This is because there are no economies of scale in education. What is needed is a radical move away from central direction towards more local autonomy.

3. The cost of imposing central direction in education is a needless additional burden on scarce resources. Local authorities are as well able to take sensible decisions in these matters as Whitehall. Sir Keith Joseph and his entire education staff would be redundant if decisions about education could be taken at local level. (The schools inspectorate could be retained and financed by the local authorities if they thought it worth their while). The removal of one expensive layer of government would be pure gain in money and parliamentary time.

The objection to our "public"

schools which have managed to keep well clear of any form of central direction and finance for a long time is not that they educate poorly, but that they are "divisive" and "elitist" because they educate a minority too well. Whatever one thinks of this argument, the clear inference is that central direction and finance add nothing of value.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER STUTCHBURY,
The Mansion,
Shingle Street,
Woodbridge,
Suffolk,
April 11.

From Mr G. W. Toms

Sir, There are three serious disadvantages in Mr Alex Henney's proposal (feature, April 10) for solving the problem of local authority finance by funding education centrally. The first is that it would entail retaining the full property valuation and rate collecting and rebate machinery for a much smaller amount of money. About 10,000 people are engaged on this work and to retain that number for half the tax raised would be less cost effective, besides perpetuating an ancient, clumsy and outdated system of taxation.

The second disadvantage is that a significantly lower rate would encourage many local authorities gradually to push up the rate because from a lower base they would expect gradual increases not to be perceived. All local authorities have a propensity to spend more and more money if they can, regardless of the political colour. One Conservative controlled council in this area has increased its rate by 44.4 and 23.1 per cent in the last two years, a compound increase of 78 per cent.

The last disadvantage is that Mr Henney's proposal would leave us with a system of taxation which was not income-related, admittedly on a smaller level of payment, but this would still be resented, particularly if my second disadvantage were proved to be correct.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. TOMS,
Coppins,
Giddylake,
Wimborne,
Dorset,
April 11.

Royal disclosure

From the Reverend Dr Kenneth Slack

Sir, The Publisher of Mirror Group Newspapers was unwise to express concern about the logic of your leader "Mudslingers Inc" (April 17). Several readings of his letter to you have not revealed its logic to me. More seriously, such readings fail to reveal any sound moral reason why the *Daily Mirror* should titillate the public appetite for "revelations" about royalty in the way that it has done, which you rightly rebuked.

Mr Maxwell's reference to the event of 1936—the abdication of Edward VIII—is plainly wholly beside the point. What was at issue then was the marriage of the actual reigning monarch to a lady who had two living former husbands. What Mr Maxwell has tried to make an issue now is the marriage (some years ago) of a royal prince far removed from the succession to the throne, who, in any case, renounced

all rights of succession at the time of his marriage.

Christian conscience must surely be shocked by the exploitation of the revelation that all must feel against Nazism and its incredible barbarities to try to tarnish someone not born until the war was moving to its close.

That is a form of journalism which soils our society. It brings to mind the often quoted lines of Humbert Wolfe:

You cannot hope to bribe or twist
Thank God! The British journalist.
But seeing what that man will do,
Unbribed, there's no occasion to.

He unfairly generalised, but when he wrote had not glimpsed the depths to which the quest for circulation will drive some papers today.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SLACK,
The Manse,
Allen Street,
Kensington, W8,
April 20.

Help for exporters

From Mr Andrew Tessler

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Dembo (April 10) deplores the reduction in the support given to export missions. His concern is fully justified for it is travel (personal contacts, promotion, etc.) above all that promotes trade, but this has become almost prohibitively expensive for the majority of British exporters.

This is probably the main reason why Japanese travel frequency is some twenty times greater than that of British business. Japanese exporters (particularly the smaller companies) are being helped by financial incentives incomparably better than our own.

A rose for England

From Garter Principal King of Arms

Sir, Tomorrow is St George's Day and I hope that all Englishmen will celebrate it by wearing a red rose or in other ways call to mind the feast day of England's patron saint. On April 23 we should consider three things: the value of preserving the identity of England within the United Kingdom and for that matter in Europe; the rich history and cultural achievements of our country; and finally, the maintaining of what Sir Arthur Bryant called the "spirit of England."

If we wish to avoid losing our national identity, of which there is a risk even as we strive for the country's economic restoration, we should work to maintain as many of the smaller components of our society as possible: family, village, town, county and country. It was from these groups that sprang the industry and energy which gave us our heritage.

England still remains as a focus and source of unity for all its people, despite many strains placed on its traditions, and some weakening of its traditions. We reject the assertion that patriotism is simply a form of interventionism or obstructs international co-operation.

England has made and must continue to make its full contribution to an increasing interdependent world, but let us also vigorously support England and English institutions. This will be the message from many branches of the

society on St George's Day this year as they recall the name of England's patron, so that by individual effort and public example our distinctive English culture can be drawn upon for the good of all.

Together with members of our branches throughout the world, I invite your readers to remember tomorrow the traditional invocation that has inspired Englishmen in all ages, "St George for England". Yours truly,
A. COLIN COLE, President,
The Royal Society of St George,
4 Wilton Mews, SW1.

From Mr Jonathan Clark

Sir, With the approach of April 23 it is interesting to see that the American multinational Emhart Corporation has adopted in its annual report the Cross of St George rather than the Union flag to denote its British operations.

By contrast, each of the 20 other sovereign states where the company has manufacturing facilities is represented by the appropriate national flag.

Is this an excess of Anglophilia or could it be a desire to avoid a national flag frequently used as an article of underwear and as a banner for British soccer hooligans abroad? Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN CLARK,
Birch Meadow,
Broomfield Ride,
Oxshott,
Surrey,
April 16.

A question of punishment

From Mr M. Gordon-Russell
Sir, Mr Digby Anderson writes (April 9) to extol the virtues of electric shock as a punitive torture, as proposed by Professor Newman. You have allowed him to suggest the legalisation of a cruel and disgusting practice, the equivalent of which (branding, mutilation and the like) was banished from the statute book of this country by civilised opinion before the foundation of your newspaper, and ceased to be legal in western Europe after the Napoleonic wars.

The unofficial practice of torture has since been the mark of a nation's descent into barbarism. In no country with any claim to civilisation has torture been given formal, legal approval in modern times.

Suggestions such as Mr Anderson's would be more appropriately propounded (if they must be at all) from a soap box at Speaker's Corner than the columns of a liberal and enlightened newspaper.

We should perhaps be grateful to Mr Anderson for reminding us that the difference between flogging and the administration of electric shock is quantitative rather than qualitative.

I am Sir, yours faithfully,
M. GORDON-RUSSELL,
41 Prince of Wales Road, NWS,
April 10.

From Mr C. J. Arthur

Sir, Having read Digby Anderson's sensible and provocative piece, "Short, sharp strokes" it is worth recalling Tolstoy's view on corporal punishment: better to flog a man and to send him on his way with his debt discharged than to keep him years mouldering in prison.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER ARTHUR,
50 Hallgarth Street,
Durham,
April 9.

Nostell Priory

From Lord St Oswald

Sir, I write to deny an allegation in the excellent "Spectrum" article (April 15) that when my brother gave Nostell to the National Trust in 1953 (incidentally he did not succeed to the title until 1956) it was in the teeth of family opposition.

The truth of the matter is that the family trust set up by my grandfather in 1919 was finally dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1953 and the proceeds divided between members of the family to everyone's satisfaction. At no time was there any discussion about the division of the assets or whether Nostell should be given to the National Trust. Yours faithfully,
ST OSWALD,
Nostell Priory,
Wakefield,
West Yorkshire,
April 16.

Incident in Albania

From Mr Nicholas Aldridge

Sir, It has been suggested that the death of Enver Hoxha may well overshadow an "opening up" of Albania to other countries, those of the West included. Be that as it may, this is surely a good moment for us to bury a rusted and useless hatchet.

In reprisal for the Corfu Straits incident at the end of the last war, when two British Navy vessels were damaged by mines off the coast of southern Albania, we have consistently refused to return the Albanian gold housed in the vaults of the Bank of England. There is no definite proof that Albania planted, or even knew of, the mines, and the authorities had warned our navy not to enter their coastal waters without notification. Our ships, somewhat arrogantly, disregarded the warning and reaped the consequences.

But, whatever the rights and wrongs of the case, our high-handed reclamation of what undeniably does not belong to us becomes more pointless with every year that passes. Surely this would be a fitting time for magnanimity.

Yours faithfully,

NICHOLAS ALDRIDGE,
The Warren,
Rhos-y-Meirch,
Knighton,
Powys,
April 11.

'Defence committee'

From Lord Kennet

Sir, Writing in *The Times* of March 3 ("Red Star Wars") Lord Chalfont is described as "Chairman of the all party defence committee in the House of Lords." May I explain what this is and what it is not?

It is a convenient means of inviting outside speakers to address any members of both Houses of Parliament who may be interested to hear them, and of arranging visits to defence installations and firms.

It is not a functional or in any way official committee of the House of Lords, and for this reason is probably better described as that "Defence Study Group", which is its usual title. It does not play any part in the legislative or political process. It has no collective view on anything, and never discusses anything, even in private.

There are quite a few such groups in both Houses, and it is unusual for the chairman of any of them to be described as chairman of a committee when writing a polemical article, since this can only carry some implication (which would be quite false in this case) that the writer is conveying the views of the group. Yours etc,
KENNET,
House of Lords,
April 6.

ON THIS DAY

APRIL 22 1905

The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 arose out of the rapid expansion eastward of Russian power. Port Arthur, being ice-free, was essential to the aims of Russia and in 1898 it had obtained a lease on the port from China. This action and the occupation of Manchuria aroused apprehensions in Japan who attacked the Russian fleet off Port Arthur. Among the articles of the treaty of peace of September 5 1905 was the Japanese right to the port. The article below was a rift in a rift by Captain F. Brinkley who lived, married and died in Japan; he was *The Times* correspondent there from 1897 until his death in 1912.

THE GOLDEN SILENCE OF THE JAPANESE

FROM OUR TOKYO CORRESPONDENT

There are some features of the Russo-Japanese war which, if they do not altogether escape European attention, certainly elicit very little comment. One is the reticence of the Japanese. When a prominent journal of St. Petersburg enunciated the doctrine that extermination, as one exterminates noxious vermin, was the only appropriate manner of dealing with Russia's present foes, an outburst of indignation might have been expected in Japan. There was nothing of the kind. The atrocious doctrine elicited only passing reference. Nor was much larger attention bestowed on the crusade of the Russian religious Press denouncing the Mikado as Anti-Christ, declaring that the pagan Japanese must be crushed, and seeking to revive, in all its savage cruelty, the religious intolerance of medieval Europe. Such an occasion to point the finger of scorn at Christianity might have been seized and powerfully utilised. On the contrary, even the religious publications of Japan scarcely noticed it. They seemed to have regarded these outbursts not as a typical mood, but as a temporary aberration; and they were not slow to point out that it is not in the victim of violence that one generally looks for tolerant discrimination.

In the matter of outrages committed by Russian soldiers against the persons and properties of non-combatants, the same reticence of commentary has been observable in Japan. There have been many such outrages. That is unhappily indisputable. No one, unless he had lived in the East and by actual observation learned to appreciate the contempt with which the average Occidental for the average Oriental, and the sense of freedom from all legal restraint that marks the former's attitude towards the latter, could have forgiven in full measure the horrors that would surely attend a Russian campaign in China or Korea.

News came in constantly during the winter about the destruction of Chinese dwellings and the use of their materials for fuel in the valleys of the Sha-ho and the Hun. Compassion, deep compassion, for the nameless people thus deprived of a roof to shelter them under the bitter skies of a Manchurian winter; but the Japanese comment is merely a regret that Russians do not understand the value of charcoal. When a Japanese soldier finds a log of wood he carries it to the charcoal-burner and receives fuel sufficient to last him for several days. The same log serves the Russian for a single bonfire. Here, then, is an excuse which obtains ready recognition. As for other outrages, outrages of the kind which the Japanese is really remarkable that many a Japanese does not employ them to construct the comparative vindication they plainly suggest. By Western critics he is habitually accused of moral laxity. Because the absence of prudery he is criticised for the charge of immorality. He is criticised for the charge of immorality. He is criticised for the charge of immorality.

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Blowing hot and cold

From Professor Geoffrey Broadbent

Sir, You report the Prime Minister's coughing fit in the Sri Lankan Parliament (April 15) "brought on by extremes of air conditioning and sweltering heat". In the tropics, of course, cold buildings are symbols of high status, and so they are in New York in the summer.

Humphrey Burton reports in *The Gramophone* (April, 1985) that Dame Kiri Te Kanawa arrived "voiceless" to record *West Side Story* suffering from the New York disease known as "airconditionitis".

Everybody knows by now that Legionnaire's Disease, spread by air conditioning systems, can kill. It is common knowledge that in certain air-conditioned offices, humidifier fever infects and reinforces some of the workers every week on Monday morning.

But isn't it time we also realised that anyone who ever ventures into a fully sealed and air-conditioned building suffers some form of disease, however mild and however temporary. Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY BROADBENT,
Geoffrey Broadbent,
School of Architecture,
King Henry I Street,
Portsmouth,
Hampshire,
April 15.

THE ARTS

Theatre
Beauty without distortion

Martine
Lytellton

Jean-Jacques Bernard's play had the good and bad luck to arrive at the right moment and to become the foundation for an aesthetic theory. The moment came in 1922 when Gaston Baty, then trying to set up a non-literary theatre with no great support from the writing fraternity, came upon this adaptation of a peasant girl's blighted love affair, and saluted its author with the classic directorial compliment: "Enfin, vous m'avez laissé quelque chose à dire". Whereupon *Martine* embarked on a worldwide success from its Mathurins première, and became the cornerstone of a movement variously known as the "school of silence" and the "theatre of the inexpressible".

Bernard himself appears to have had second thoughts about this, and attempted to dissociate himself from it by acerbically observing that any attempt to build an artwork on theory was like expecting a plough to pull the horse. But to no avail; and, whenever *Martine* crops up, Bernard is sure to figure as Chekhov's Gallic cousin and a fellow-creator of the modern subtext.

Such an approach does a disservice to a beautiful play. Bernard is not Chekhov, and any expectation of a continuous interplay between the explicit and the unspoken is doomed to disappointment. Most of the characters say what they mean without reserve. *Martine* does not, because, as a peasant, she is both inarticulate and inhibited by the higher class of the man she loves. And, when the other characters

suppress their feelings, it is usually to avoid wounding her.

The rare and lasting quality of the play is that it succeeds in dramatizing a cycle of commonplace events which most writers would have felt obliged to distort for theatrical effect. A boy and girl happen to meet in a country lane and sit talking under an apple tree, both possessed by the accidental enchantment of the moment. It turns out that the boy (Julien) is returning from the war to the home of his grandmother, the next-door neighbour of the girl (*Martine*). This draws them closer together, and the idyll persists, while the options remain open. Then reality begins closing in. Julien's middle-class fiancée arrives in the village; his job takes him to Paris; and, by the fifth scene, *Martine* is married to a persistent peasant suitor for whom she feels nothing, and all set for a life of benighted drudgery.

The plot is as down-to-earth and uneventful as a straight-ploughed field, and nothing is done to give the characters theatrical colour. They are limited, good-hearted people, hurting each other only by accident; and there is no suggestion that *Martine* and Julien would have done any better if they had married. The power of the play, well preserved in John Fowles's translation, resides in its total grasp of the people and their circumstances, and in its ability to convey this with minimal means. Julien at one point quotes a Chénier poem and likens an October field to a cornucopia, both to the bafflement of *Martine*. He then repeats both allusions to his fiancée who promptly snaps them up and completes the poem. With details such as that *Martine*'s fate is sealed.

Peter Hall's production follows his

film of *Akenfeld* as another evocation of the magic and harshness of the rural past, opening with Alison Chitty's prospect of limitless summer wheatfields to stir echoes of *Le Grand Meaulnes*, and closing down into cool, austere interiors, from which the December light is finally shut out. The performances are models of tact and sympathy. Barrie Rutter plays the peasant suitor as an amiable, upright workman, angrily bewildered that any girl can turn him down. Jean Anderson and Jessica Turner present the grandmother and the fiancée as *Martine*'s sincere friends, powerless to perform any act of friendship.

Andrew C. Wadsworth's Julien is a more disruptive presence: he changes all too plausibly from a boy on holiday to a moustached bourgeois, but with such narcissistic blindness to the damage he has done as to arouse contempt out of keeping with the play. However, it is not such as to deflect attention from Wendy Morgan's *Martine*, who packs every silence with unspoken feeling, times her stray outbursts of weeping or blunt questions with shattering accuracy, and undergoes a fearsome transformation from the delicious young goddess under the apple tree to the nutcracker-jawed peasant wife, staring at her pipe-smoking spouse in a long-held fade-out of eternal marital silence.

● In reviewing the recent Greenwich production of *Intermezzo* I unfairly criticized Jonathan Kent for his use of flamboyant mannerisms which, in fact, are in line with Schnitzler's stage directions. My apologies to Mr Kent and his director.



In his new book out today Ludovic Kennedy takes up 'the most extraordinary miscarriage of justice' of even his crusading career: interview by Nicholas Shakespeare

Reversing history

As playwright, naval historian, Liberal candidate and our television journalist, Ludovic Kennedy has always gone his own way. He has championed the cause of Scottish devolution and euthanasia, berated disc-jockeys for their moronic grunts and even penned a masterfully obscene short story for *Cosmopolitan* entitled *The Berlin Factor*.

His refusal to be pigeon-holed has meant, as he is mischievously aware, the ruffling of a few feathers along the way (his liberal principles, for instance, and especially his efforts to get Paddy Meenan a free pardon, did not go down well with Scotland's Muirfield golf club: they blackballed him). "I have never quite been accepted by the television or the literary world", he admits. "Yet I belong to both." Last month his avuncular sharpness on *Did You See?* won for that programme a BAFTA award and today he brings out an impressive book on the Lindbergh Case.

Kennedy has been conditioned to appear in public ever since he acted a scarecrow in his mother's production of *The Tattle Bogle* at the Bedford Corn Exchange. (His television appearances can sometimes be a reminder of those days. The shot of him wolfing a sandwich on screen has passed into BBC folklore.) Ever since Eton, where he did a correspondence course in journalism, he has also had the itch to be a writer. His first book, *Sub-Lieutenant*, came out in 1942, recording his war at sea. "It was a tremendous success because no one had anything to read," after Oxford, he worked as a librarian at Ashridge College, did freelance journalism, including television reviews for *The Evening Standard* ("It wasn't very taxing - there was only one channel") - and in 1955, the same year as Robin Day, joined ITV.

Since then he has fronted, among others, *Panorama*, *24 Hours*, *Midweek* and *Did You See?* - "the only programme in 30 years which my chums actually watch". He holds a characteristic irreverence for the medium he has so insouciantly mastered. "Watching television is like going on a train journey from London to Edinburgh. You see flickering images amid the waste which might hold your attention for three seconds. People go yammering on about its influence, yet virtually no television programme is so important as to

Delicious young goddess under the apple tree: Wendy Morgan with Andrew C. Wadsworth

The Holy Experiment (BBC 1) had a slightly wooden tone; this may have been the fault of the playwright, Fritz Hochwälder, but it was also in part the responsibility of an orthodox, not to say statuesque, production - and, like other statues (not always of a religious nature), it gave off a hollow sound.

The drama was set in the eighteenth century, and was concerned with the efforts of Spanish Jesuits to establish a separate state in South America, but since the "history" here was only an excuse for melodrama the general style was one of exaggerated caricature.

It was remarkable for the fact that the Jesuits were presented in a relatively benevolent light (thus flying in the face of a fine old English tradition of religious spite), but this was one of the few points of interest. The actors themselves seemed to take their cue from the noticeable artificiality of the sets, and intoned rather than spoke their

Television
Solemn hollows

lines - although the solemnity of the religious debate may have affected them.

The choice of this play for television adaptation was altogether puzzling: the costumes were attractive, but costumes generally are.

Saturday evening's edition of *Twenty-Two* (Channel 4) took as its theme the development of a "divided Britain". There has rarely been a time when the nation was not so divided - it represents a theory of Victorian fiction - but its nature was tested in this programme by varieties of "computer analysis".

Such statistics can of course

disprove the more tendentious sociological assumptions (the clichés about the North-South divide were dismissed), but the details were not particularly reassuring. If the computers are to be believed, the large cities of the North and Midlands are the heart of the problem (or at least that part of it in employment) drifts towards the countryside and the smaller towns.

Which is, of course, the world of *Mapp and Lucia* (Channel 4). This series has so far been remarkable not so much for the camp "blithery" of the women - this has been a stereotype of male writers for many years - but rather for Nigel Hawthorne's impersonation of George. Wearing his toupee in a marked and expressive manner, and with a voice like a fish-knife being scraped around the rim of a communion chalice, he is almost frightening.

Opera
The Marriage of Figaro

Coliseum

Much has changed in Casa Almagro since Jonathan Miller's production first appeared in 1978. The impressive concern with period detail is now observed more in the programme-book than on the stage, and the magical silliness of some of Miller's "picture frame" blockings has largely given way to conventional comic business, with some typically robust clowning from Eric Shilling as Antonio topping everything (over-the-top might be a nearer description).

Gone, too, in this restaging by Malcolm Hunter, are some of Miller's more whimsical inventions, including the introduction of junior Almagros to

"enliven" the introduction to "Porgi amor". But in the central act, at least, the comic timing was sharp, particularly when scenes involved Cathryn Pope's alert, potentially outstanding Susanna and Diana Montague's persuasively androgynous Cherubino. Though both delivered well-focused arias it was their breathless duet before Cherubino's window exit that was most deliciously characteristic.

Elsewhere co-ordination between pit and stage went awry often, with Peter Robinson's perfectly ordinary tempi seeming continually to take orchestra or singers by surprise. It was regrettable that Florian Cerny's eagerly awaited *Figaro* was most affected in this respect. He took all of Act I, including a subdued "Non più andrai", to recover from a shaky beginning, though he later gave evidence of a cultured tone, a "pleasant" if rather stolid manner, and

dictation that needs some attention.

Richard Van Allan played the Count with dignity and a certain severity. However, his Act III aria, delivered with great resolution, offered a perfect foil to the same act's "Dove sono", which was the high point for Jane Leslie MacKenzie's Countess. Here she sustained the sort of ravishing, full-blooded tone that had eluded her earlier.

The ENO's customary ensemble strength was apparent in excellent supporting performances by Shelagh Squires (Marcellina), Richard Angas (Bartolo) and Stuart Kale (Basilio); and Helen Kucharek made a pert Barbarina. That obstacle course of hedges still seems to hold up Act IV's excitements. Now that the flat racing season is here, could it not be quietly dismantled?

London Handel
Orchestra/Darlow

Sorry, Mr Handel. It may be an important year for you, and I have no doubts about the good intentions of the London Handel Festival, now taking place at one of your old haunts, in resurrecting your oratorio *Alexander's Feast*, composed swiftly in 1747. But I think on this occasion - as, if I may respectfully say so, with your *Judas Maccabaeus* - you slightly misjudged.

Or rather your librettist, Mr Thomas Morell, did. In *Judas* he gave you too many choruses. Here there are too many arias, in the old-fashioned *opera seria* manner, and hardly anything happens for almost two hours except that Alexander and Cleopatra fall in love and a courier tries to spread a malicious rumour about the wholly virtuous Jonathan, leader of the Israelites. Nevertheless you try valiantly to maintain our interest with splendid moments, like the chorus of the Israelites in Act II, for example, or Cleopatra's aria, "Hard! Hard! He strikes the golden lyre". With his magical harp obbligato, to name only two.

And your characters are superbly well defined. Ptolemy's very first contribution is shot through with insincerity, hinting at his later treachery. Jonathan's music, on the other hand, is always noble and upright, even pious, while

Concerts
Alexander is quite obviously a man of brilliance, daring and passion; and the sentiments of Cleopatra when she loses her lover and her father are most eloquently painted. Her aria "O take me from this hateful night" must surely number among your most moving creations.

Indeed in the whole of that final act one at last - alas, too late - senses the music to be an intuitive, not merely a professional, response to the words.

You may rest assured, Mr Handel, that this performance was in secure hands. Charles Brett (Alexander) tackled his demanding role with confidence and abundant stamina, while Patricia Kwella (Cleopatra) shaped her music delectably and Andrew King's Jonathan was smooth and relaxed. Brian Kay's sly Ptolemy and Nancy Argentina's no-nonsense Aspasia completed the cast. The London Handel Orchestra and Choir offered their firm support, even if ensemble was not always absolutely tight, and what dramatic impetus there was in those first two hours was further hampered by too many hiatuses between numbers.

Stephen Pettitt
Roberts/Wrigley
Wigmore Hall

Nearly 50 years have elapsed, and Bartók's Sonata for piano and percussion still poses considerable problems in performance. Its rhythmic irregularities and poly-modal counterpoints are not complex

by today's standards. Yet its asymmetric phrase lengths, its unpredictable way of tangling motifs, and its tendency to dissipate the music's energy just before an expected climax all present challenges to comprehension. Performers need to digest the music's wild, organic logic, then strive to communicate this understanding, even if this means over-stressing the occasional dynamic contrast, tempo change or thematic link.

Such a mission to explain was not really evident in the neat, well-prepared performance by the pianists Bernard Roberts and Yolande Wrigley and the percussionists Gregory Knowles and Mark Gientworth. Report between them was generally excellent. In particular the last movement, with its exposed entries for xylophone and entree, was crisply delivered.

There seemed, however, to be a crucial lack of drama, and at times a misplaced delicacy. The performance might have gained urgency if the pianists had allowed themselves more closely to the attack of the percussion instruments.

Rachmaninov's Suite No 2 offered a contrasting performance; here the spirit of the score was usually evident, even if the more demanding textures received a rather light-fingered, skimming sort of treatment. A sparkling, properly presto performance of the waltz was the evening's highest event.

Earlier Roberts and Wrigley had played Debussy's suite *En Blanc et noir*. Based on some bitter poetic fragments, clearly influenced by the mood of 1915 France, these nervous pieces offer snatches of (among other things) a Lutheran chorale. Here, as in the Bartók, the performers missed some of the music's more frenetic aspects, but their ensemble was good and their pacing sensible.

Richard Morrison

Dance
Festival builds for the future

Proustians might have imagined themselves experiencing *Time Regained*, or at least in some kind of time warp, when London Festival Ballet opened the other day in the tiny but perfect Opera House in Monte Carlo. There in the pretty auditorium that played an indispensable part in establishing the company during the Festival's early years, a company containing many who had watched or helped its history.

The programme that brought them together contained discreet hints of Festival Ballet's special relationship with Monaco. It began with *The Sanguine Fan*, the production of Elgar's score which was commissioned by the Monte Carlo International Arts Festival in 1976. Two of the original cast were on hand: Patricia Ruanne as the subtly seductive woman in red, Graham Bond to conduct the Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra. Among recent recruits to this work, Mireille Bourgeois's playing of the spoiled, capricious girl in pink is outstanding, and Ning Sphing's Terabustis, an incomparably sensuous and enigmatic account of the title part) and alternately *Etudes* or the *Don Quixote* pas de deux,

partnering Katherine Healy in both.

The 16-year-old Healy's presence with the company, in the theatre that saw the first "baby ballerinas" half a century ago, is an earnest of the way Festival is now building for future as well as immediate success. But the whole Monte Carlo visit was meant to play a part in that process. In the narrow sense, that has to some extent been thwarted by the announcement of a new Ballet de Monte Carlo which will begin operating next season with Pierre Lacotte and Ghislaine Thesmar from the Paris Opéra as directors.

Fulfilling a dream of the late Princess Grace, the new company will inevitably take up all the ballet dates at the Opéra House at least initially, so hopes of regular return visits for Festival Ballet must be postponed. All the same, if audiences grow, there were strong hints that the company would be welcome to provide variety and competition. Meanwhile, it is already clear that the resumption of overseas touring is firmly written into Festival's schedules.

John Percival

Roy Harper
Fairfield Hall

The curious presence of the folk-singer Roy Harper's album *Whatever Happened to Jugula?* in the heavy metal charts may be ascribed to the contribution of the erstwhile Led Zeppelin guitarist Jimmy Page to the recording. However, chalked up on a blackboard outside the Fairfield Hall was the legend "Jimmy Page will not be playing tonight": in fact, the guitarist had not planned to appear in the first place and, for once, Page was well out of it.

For Harper, assisted sporadically by "keyboard genius" Nik Green, turned in a performance of startling ineptitude. In "Hangman" he lost his place, forgot his words and finished with a lengthy repeating sequence of consistently bungled chords. During a pallid version of "Girl from the North Country" it was hard to accept

Rock

that he and Green were playing the same song as the latter fumbled about in an attempt to adjust his keyboard settings in between playing a jarringly inappropriate accompaniment.

Worse still was the spirit of drugged torpor which pervaded the entire show. Numbers were frequently preceded by long, painfully meandering raps, either concerning magic mushrooms and other drug-related anecdotes or extolling outdated half-baked political theories. Harper punctuated these homilies with occasional bursts of nervous, manic laughter which did nothing to alter the overall impression of an artist in a state of serious decline.

Of his "classic" songs only "I Hate the White Man", a furious piece of racial ranting, brought any sense of focus or coherence to a performance which otherwise revealed only aimless doodlings.

David Sinclair

Menchin Competition
Folkestone

Is a concert hall cut into the Kentish cliffs. 15-year-old Guo Chang and 16-year-old Wang Xiao-dong, both from the People's Republic of China, carried off between them £6,000 in prize money for winning, respectively, the junior and senior sections of the second Yehudi Menuhin International Violin Competition.

This biennial contest surely takes the prize for pitting maximum cash-flow against minimum years of age for entry. It is an explosive juxtaposition

and, as if to forestall criticism, the programme book carried a defensive article on the fate of child prodigies. "Few, alas, can be born great." The following two prongs of the quotation's source were wisely not mentioned, and what will become of young Guo, with greatest thrust upon his sprightly, instinctive musicianship, is anyone's guess.

Wang, who won first junior prize in 1983, gave more clues. His playing, like everyone's, was judged on unaccompanied solo work and sonatas as well as his Prokofiev Second Concerto. It was clear from the Prokofiev alone that the ability to make each note compel attention, to command long-

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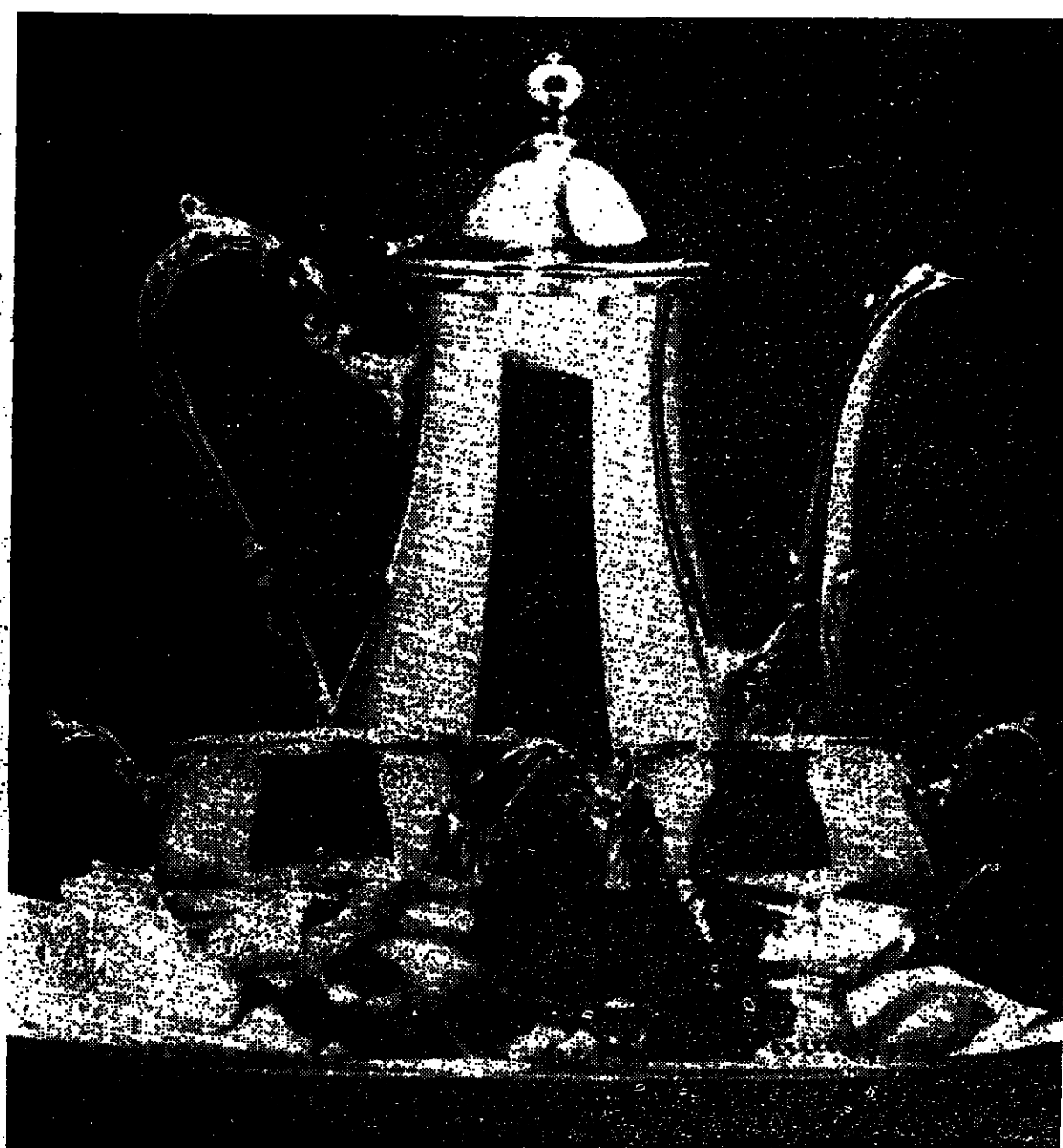
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APRIL 22, 1985

(SPECIAL REPORT)

HUMBERSIDE/1

The bridge that leads to unity

Humberside county is a recent creation, a child of the Heath administration's local government reorganization in 1974. It was established to develop the resources of Britain's least-utilized major river estuary, facing the other countries of the EEC and with the untapped energy riches of the North Sea on its doorstep.

Initially, it was not the most popular expression of the will of the people, but by a lot of hard work by the planners and the politicians it is at last beginning to take on an identity.

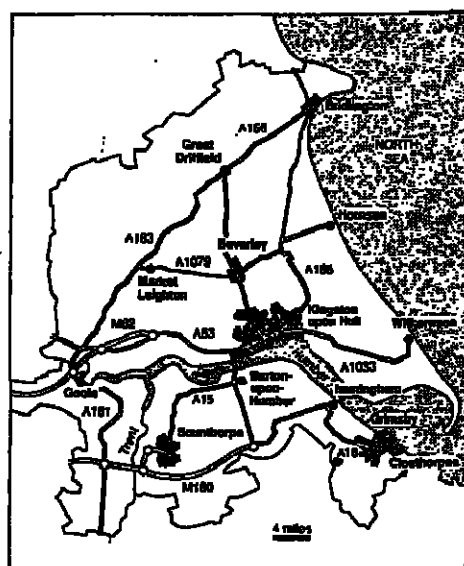
It was a daunting task. The citizens of Lincolnshire who were swallowed into Humberside were every bit as jealous of their history as the more vocal (not to say argumentative) Yorkshiremen in the East Riding were of their tradition: perhaps it helps that they remain eligible to play cricket for Yorkshire.

Yet in a recent poll on their future, the villagers of Stamford Bridge on the western fringe of the county and very close to York, voted to stay in Humberside rather than become part of North Yorkshire.

Clearly a sign of the times, even though the habits of thought in local government take a long time to change, and a decade is a very short span in which to build up new loyalties.

The most tangible expression of the new cross-river unity is the Humber Bridge, the graceful colossus that has bestrode the channel for four years now, linking the two sides not just physically but in spirit.

The motto of the new county



THE COUNTY OF HUMBERSIDE

Area: 1,356 sq. miles/3,512 sq. km
Population: 854,000 (1983)
Land: A large amount of flat land is suitable for development - over 3,000 hectares are allocated for new industry. Sufficient land is available to accommodate about 50,000 new dwellings. 7 per cent of area is urban land; 8 per cent other non-agricultural land, remaining 85 per cent (or 298,500 ha.) is agricultural use.

Ports: The Humber Ports of Hull, Grimsby, Immingham and Goole handle more than 34 million tonnes of cargo a year and over 446,000 passengers. Immingham ranks as 8th UK seaport in terms of value of goods handled; Hull ranks 10th (1983 position).

Industry: Major industries are food and drink, chemical and allied industries, steel, agriculture, transport, distribution, commercial and professional services, and aeronautical engineering.

Employment: 290,800 in employment (1981). 59.3 per cent in service industries; 30.7 per cent in manufacturing; 6 per cent in construction; 3.8 per cent in primary. Working population about 374,000.

Housing: Total stock 332,000. 1983 completions 2,659 of which 395 were public sector; 2,263 private sector. Average 1984 price of houses sold in Humberside was £24,400 (UK average of £21,400).

Source: Humberside County Council.

is "United We Flourish", and the coat of arms features references to the steel industry of Scunthorpe, the seafaring traditions of the ports and the traditional products of the farming industry. Humberside brought together the old and the new, the historic market towns of the East Riding and the space-age industrial plants of the South Bank.

These contrasts give the county a great variety, from the sedate Georgian charm of Beverley, where the county council headquarters are situated within sight of the ancient minster, to the cheery and unashamedly populist resorts of Bridlington and Cleethorpe;

and the lower estuary, sheltered by Spurn Peninsula a constantly-changing spit of land with a unique bird habitat.

Humberside is all these and very much more. It is one of the least-known counties of Britain, but all that will change if the vigorous campaign now being mounted by the Labour-controlled council is anything to go by.

The council has appointed a tourism officer, after criticism from an EEC-financed report on the region which argued: "There is evidence that Humberside lacks a clear image as a tourist destination."

The report proposed a "more aggressive approach" to the

development of tourism and councillor Terry Geraghty, Labour leader of the council, has promised it. "That's where we are going to be in the next 10-15 years," he said.

But the original impetus that gave birth to the county will not be lost in this push for tourist growth. The integrated development study commissioned by the council has identified a whole range of policy measures for the economic regeneration of the region, ranging from a longer runway at the county's airport to a new fish auction hall in Grimsby. Humberside is not standing still.

Paul Routledge



Where the boat comes in: Goole docks; one of the four big Humber ports

Work to be done in the planner's paradise

came into being in the mid-1970s.

The city of Hull, which recently lost its DTI Development Area status, and the county can both count some substantial achievements in housing industry. The city's new Sutton Fields Industrial Estate, only 2½ miles from the centre and covering 250 acres, is 80 per cent let, with 95 companies employing 7,500 people. Firms from countries such as Australia and America rub shoulders with local enterprises, making everything from lasers to suits.

Robin Dean, director of industrial development for the

city council, confirms: "We deliberately went out of our way to attract activities that are not traditional to the city - like ready-made clothing - and it paid off."

A feature of the estate is that firms can reserve extra space alongside for expansion.

Inquiries to the Department of Industrial Development are showing a "noticeable increase" and though some are from companies in difficulties, the majority are from firms with plans to expand or from potential entrepreneurs. Small factory units in the city are being let at the rate of one a fortnight, and the take-up of

opportunities at the £900,000 Newlands high-tech centre at Hull University is rated "extremely encouraging."

Councillor Louis Pearlman, chairman of the Development and Estates Committee, says: "In spite of the problems of the recession, in the longer term our city is much more likely than not to win the battle for jobs."

Over at County Hall in Beverley, there is understandable disappointment that a prime South Bank site was not chosen by Japanese car-makers Nissan to build its new engine plant, which was lured to the North-East by more lucrative

grants. But they can point to other gains in 1984, such as the £500,000 container facility at Goole docks, and the rebirth of ship-repairing there; the £25 million expansion plan that will follow the takeover of Laporte Industries Stallingborough plant by the US-based SCM Corporation; the announcement by BP of a £1.2 billion new gas terminal at Easington, linked with the new gasfields offshore, and a £8 million Hygena factory at Scunthorpe.

Council leader Terry Geraghty, believes that "the days of large factories have gone" and argues: "We have to encourage units of 20-50 people to come into the area - and that is what we are doing with our regional grants and subsidies."

The council is a major employer, with 38,000 people on its books (150 of them young people recently taken off the dole queue; there were 5,000 applicants, and only a handful were judged "hopeless cases"), and a £400 million annual budget.

A tourism officer has been appointed to maximize the region's potential, and Humberside is looking increasingly to the EEC for support: over the last five years, the community stepped up its financial support from £600,000 to £12 million a year.

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Humberside was created as an administrative unit base of the area's great potential for industrial development. It is regarded by the planners as "the last of the undeveloped great river estuaries of north-west Europe."

With oil and gas coming ashore from the North Sea in increasing quantities, and huge coal reserves at its back, the county has become an established centre for energy and the energy related industries, further broadening the already wide economic base of the region. Humberside's economy is as diverse as that of the country as a whole.

But there is still very substantial scope for further development, and with unemployment obstinately stuck at about 16.5 per cent - two points higher than the national average - planners and politicians are keen to promote inward investment as well as local expansion.

Much of the 7,600 acres of land allocated for industry is on flat sites adjacent to deep water, and the county is attracting interest from the EEC and from multi-national firms.

David Gill, director of planning for Humberside council, concedes that the worst recession came at the worst possible time, just as the county

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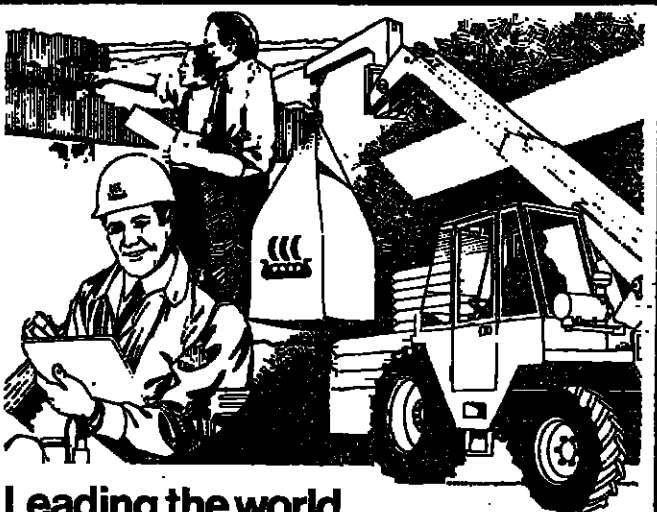
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هكذا من الأمل

(SPECIAL REPORT)

HUMBERSIDE/2

Great northern city of surprises

Kingston upon Hull - just plain Hull to most of us, although that is the name of the river rather than the city - is a place of surprises for the visitor who expects just another northern industrial centre.

There has been a settlement at the confluence of the Hull and Humber rivers for the best part of a thousand years, and in 1293 King Edward I took possession of the port as a base for his Scottish campaigns - hence its title "King's Town". He established a free borough six years later, triggering the development of a moated and fortified town, of which little remains but romantic street names.

However, the royal favour shown to the town over centuries was rudely rebuffed just when the monarch most needed it. In 1642, as the English civil war was imminent, King Charles I was refused admission to the town, where his chief provincial arsenal was based. Kingston successfully endured two Royalist sieges, and played a critical role in securing the Parliamentary victory.

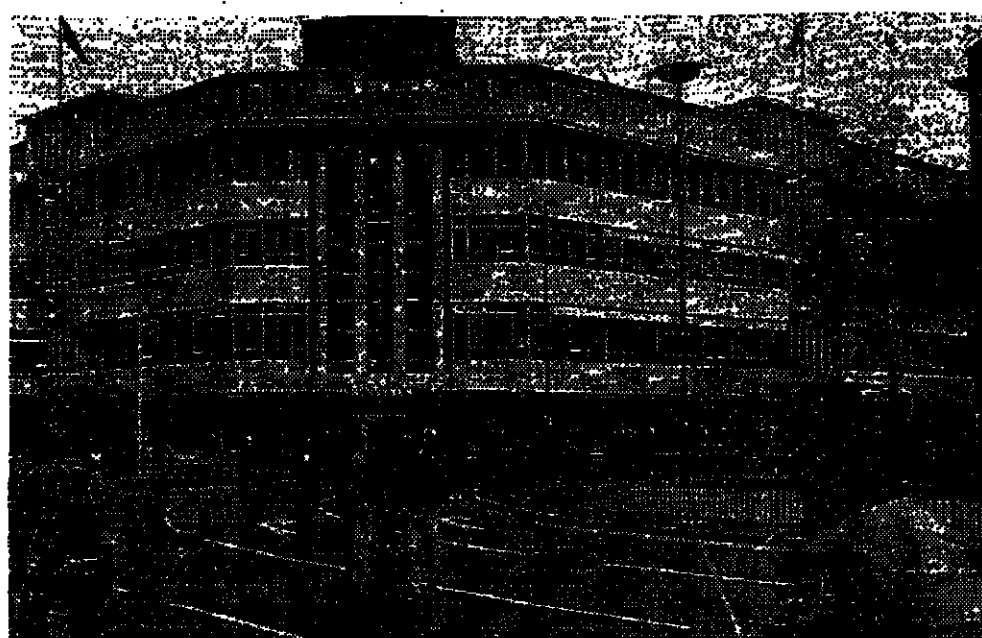
This resolutely independent view of life has been evident ever since. It was reflected in the growing prosperity of the Hull merchants, who opened the first enclosed dock in 1778. The rapid extension of the port, the coming of the railways and the growth of local industry (often associated with seaborne trade and the agricultural products of the hinterland) led to remarkable expansion in the 19th century.

In 1800, the population was a mere 30,000. By 1900, it had grown to 230,000, and the *l'es-majesté* of the 17th century had evidently been forgiven, for Queen Victoria granted city status to Hull in 1897.

Hull was devastated in the blitz. Fewer than one house in 10 escaped the attention of the Luftwaffe, and the suffering had to be borne in silence because war-time security forbade mention of the city's name in news bulletins. The bomb damage created an opportunity after the Second World War for rebuilding. Much of the city centre is new, yet not all the old is being swept away. With government and private-sector support, the city council is investing up to £10 million a year restoring the Old Town, narrow medieval streets and the redundant inner docks.

A new 330-berth marina opened two years ago in the Humber Dock, bringing the once-familiar silhouettes of sailing masts back to the heart of the city. The marina is popular with yachtsmen, and will be extended into the old Railway Dock, alongside which a four-star hotel is to be built. Old warehouses have been converted into apartments and hotel accommodation, and other old commercial premises into new restaurants and artists' studios.

A walk through the old town is one surprise after another: a transport museum that also houses beautifully displayed Roman mosaics found in the region; a home-brew pub on the waterfront; a Victorian fishing



barque rescued from the Fawcett Islands; the birthplace of William Wilberforce, the slavery abolitionist, now a museum.

The city is keen to encourage tourism, which is already a £10 million a year business providing 1,500 jobs. It has also successfully entered the conference market, attracting such blue-chip customers as the British Medical Association, the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Methodist Conference.

Robin Dean, director of industrial development, says: "When we get people to come here, they find that Hull is much more attractive than they expected. It isn't a dirty city. We have a very attractive range of commuter villages for managers that rival the Sussex Downs - yet our executive housing is the cheapest in Britain."

PR



Hull vistas: part of the city's shopping centre and Holy Trinity church

After the losses, 2,000 new jobs

By comparison with Corby and Consett, Scunthorpe has had no national spotlight cast on the contraction of its steel industry, which now employs a third of the workforce of 10 years ago.

There had been no local equivalent of the Consett march on Westminster, as the British Steel Corporation has slimmed its Scunthorpe workforce from 22,000 to just over 7,000, leaving 24 per cent of men in the town unemployed.

Despite the steel corporation's crisis in the late 1970s and early 1980s, which killed Scunthorpe's plans to increase its population from 70,000 and actually cut the number of people living in the borough to 65,000, steel is still Scunthorpe's biggest employer.

The works complex now consists of the Appleby Frodingham works, and the Anchor plant built in the early 1970s. Other works that used to be part of the Scunthorpe scene, such as Normanby Park and Redbourn, were killed off before and during the Ian MacGregor years.

Though critics have claimed that the siting of Anchor away from the coast has adversely affected efficiency, Scunthorpe made a £10 million trading profit in the 1981-82 financial year, at a time when the corporation as a whole was showing a loss of more than £300 million.

A further boost for the works is likely soon, with news that Cleveland Bridge is likely to win the contract for the new Bosphorus bridge at Istanbul. The steel for that order will be made in Scunthorpe.

In other areas things have been happening. For three years the former No 2 Rod Mill has been owned by Allied Steel and Wire, a GKN-BSC conglomerate, and has expanded production so as to hold manning levels at 400.

Now the No 1 Rod Mill at the works, closed in late 1980, is to be reopened by a further privatized consortium, United Merchant Bar.

There is a more optimistic mood in the town these days. The chairman of Scunthorpe Borough Council's industrial development committee, Brian Vessey, himself a steelworker, said: "We still regard BSC as the major employer in the town, and I believe they'll be here for a very long time."

Scunthorpe has had to cope with more than the collapse of its steel workforce. Three years ago the Nypro plant, rebuilt after the 1974 holocaust which killed 28 people, finally closed with 400 job losses.

The task facing Ian Hutchinson, Scunthorpe's industrial development chief, does not daunt him. Scunthorpe and its travel-to-work area has been a development area since 1980. Common Market cash is available for new industry and for the last 18 months the town has had two enterprise zones.

As a result 50 new companies established themselves in the town last year. "This year we look like beating that figure easily", said Mr Hutchinson.

In the past two years, he added, 2,000 new jobs have been created in Scunthorpe.

John Hatton

Still the nation's larder for grain

The traditional skills of Humberside's farmers and fishermen have ensured that the region has a thriving industry processing food from the land and sea.

It is estimated that a third of the county's workforce is concerned with one or other aspect of food production. Farming has long been the mainstay of the local economy. Humberside is "the nation's larder" for grain, vegetables, pig, poultry and horticultural products.

And now that three-quarters of our food is processed, food and drink production is easily the biggest manufacturing industry, making bread, flour, biscuits, bacon, milk, sugar, chocolate animal feed, and vegetable and animal oils and fats. Food processing accounts for 17,000 direct jobs.

The region's traditional bias towards food has in recent years attracted new firms to join the long-established market

leaders such as Rank-Hovis MacDougall, Imperial Foods, Finliss, and Bird's Eye.

To this industrial roll of honour may now be added the name of Anglia Oils, makers of the edible oils and fats used in practically all forms of processed food.

Anglia, a joint Danish-Malaysian enterprise, chose a Hull dockside site in 1982 to build a technologically advanced £5 million refinery to service the British food industry. Hull was chosen in preference to London, Liverpool and Newcastle upon Tyne because of the availability of the site and its fast, direct communications with the rest of Britain, particularly the North and the north Midlands, where much of the food industry is concentrated.

"Hull made sense in terms of history and geography", says the technical manager Phil Mountjoy.

Within a year, the factory built by local plantmakers Simon Rasedown to tight hygiene and automation specifications was open for business, and it is now operating profitably, having taken 11 per cent of the "free" (ie, non-margarine) edible oil market in Britain.

Ernie Richardson, financial manager for Anglia Oils, argues that the company gave the local economy a fillip, and aided the development of an industry that has not had enough investment. Continental penetration of the British market has been reduced, and there are 46 jobs on Humberside where steam railway shutters once idled.

The company is the first to admit that the help and incentives of the city council's industrial development department also played a key role in the success story. PR

On the right road at last

The single most common reason given by industrialists for locating in Humberside is the excellent communications, writes Paul Routledge.

It cost hundreds of millions of pounds to plug the "gateway to Europe" into the UK motorway grid, but the M62 and M18/180 links now bring its ports and manufacturing centres with easy reach.

The premier port of Hull, together with Grimsby, Immingham and Goole, handle 40 million tonnes of cargo a year - 10 per cent of the nation's seaborne trade.

Further expansion is planned at Hull, where North Sea Ferries has placed a £60 million order to up-rate the service to Rotterdam and Zeebrugge through a new terminal. Associated British Ports is investing £5 million in new container handling facilities.

Hundreds of millions of pounds went into building the 114 km motorway system that services both sides of the river, and the wide estuary is spanned by the world's longest, single-span suspension bridge, the 1,410 m Humber Bridge.

Hull is now served by the InterCity 125 services to London, which cuts the travelling time to the capital to 2½ hours. And for those in an even bigger hurry, it is only 35 minutes by twice-daily Air UK services to Heathrow from the municipal airport at Kirmington.

A sea-change winner

The title of Britain's North Sea "oil capital" has been assumed by Aberdeen, but Humberside could also claim it because that is where the fruits of Britain's exploration in the North Sea first became visible.

It is also on the Humber that the gas and oil brought from beneath the North Sea are converted to the products that the customer buys and it will be on the Humber in the years to the end of this century that the new wave of gas exploration will be centred.

The chemical industry on Humberside, of course, existed long before oil formed the basis of it. Paints made in Hull and products manufactured by such names as Reckitt were being used worldwide before it was even thought that the North Sea could yield such natural resources as oil and gas.

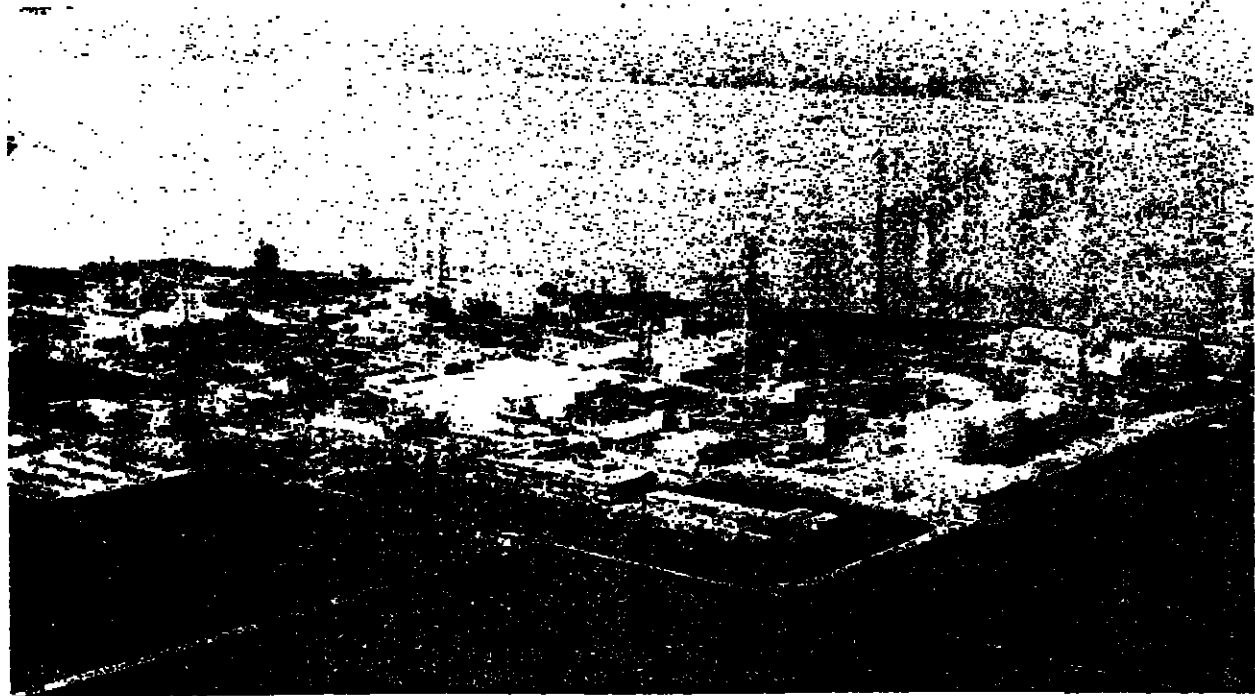
However, though Hull remains the centre for BP Chemicals' acetic acid pro-

duction, one of Britain's main centres for the production of paints based on titanium-dioxide technology, the development of agricultural chemicals and fertilizers, and a centre for the development of vegetable oils, it has now taken a lead in petroleum-refining technology through the Conoco refinery at South Killingholme.

Refineries throughout the world all carry out the same basic distillation process, and all that are likely to stay in business have now been fitted with catalytic crackers or thermal crackers to recover the more valuable lighter products from every barrel of crude oil. Most companies have chosen the "cat" cracker type, but on Humberside, Conoco boldly went for the more advanced thermal cracker, which additionally produces the feed-stock for petroleum coke.

David Young

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Robin Dean, MA (Cantab) M.C.I.T.,
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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Unearthing offenders in monetary policy puzzle

There is probably greater puzzlement over Britain's monetary policy than at any time since Mrs Thatcher took office. In part, this reflects the troubles in the currency markets, with the Government braced for the alternative shocks of a dollar crash or a dollar bounce. It reflects real uncertainty about domestic money policy. The money numbers are not behaving, kindly; and no one else is sure how the Government intends to respond.

Even in 1980, when the then Chancellor announced a new "strategy" of monetary targets with one breath and proceeded to overshoot them with the next, it was at least plain - indeed, embarrassingly plain - that what the Government was trying to do was force down the growth of dear old sterling M3. Since then we have seen the rise and fall of a whole range of alternative measures of money. Only this spring, the widest measure of personal sector liquidity - PSL2 - disappeared out of the main budget table of targets to be replaced by nominal GDP, which was promptly explained as not actually a target at all. And though we have seen sterling upstage the rest, at Budget-time policy was buried in the tautology that "significant" changes in the exchange rate are "important".

The confusion over the past few months has been perfectly obvious, but it is much less important than the risk of confusion over the next years. What Chancellors say and do during exchange rate crises are allowed to differ, though Mr Nigel Lawson seemed to lose rather than gain from this conventional licence to prevaricate. New problems now present themselves. The exchange rate has risen, and there are cries of alarm that it has risen too far. But inflation has risen, while the money numbers are embarrassingly high.

So far, this has provided a convenient excuse for the Bank of England to break the fall in interest rates. This guards against the danger of a bounce back in the dollar and has allowed the Bank to rebuild its reserves at a nice profit, wiping the eye of those who complained that currency intervention was a wicked waste of public money.

It is possible to get over-excited about the danger of a too-high pound. One of the pollster remarks about the American economy made by Mr Lawson last week was that the dollar is "still strong". Further outflows from the United States might be directed mainly towards West Germany, making an exchange rate pattern favourable to British industry. But the pound has recouped its most recent losses. As Greenwell's new Bulletin astutely points out, Britain's devaluation in the 1980s differed markedly from those in the 1970s or 1960s - in that the competitive benefits have not all been thrown away by inflation; so it would now be foolish to return these benefits to our competitors by letting the pound rise too far.

It would be even more destructive on British industry to support the pound with high interest rates while intervening against it in the currency markets.

There are two ways of looking for explanations of rapid money growth. One is to look at the kind of bank and building society deposits included in each measure of money, because shifts between these do help to explain the very rapid growth in PSL2 (which rose at an annual rate of 15 per cent during the 1984-85 target period) and even in the more important sterling M3 (up 10 per cent). In contrast, narrowest measure - M0, to which the Chancellor is constantly trying to shift attention - grew at a rate of only 5.5 per cent. This put it meekly within its 4% to 8% per cent target range, while sterling M3 handed its head on the ceiling of its 6 to 10 per cent range.

But now both ranges have been reduced. For 1985-86, they are respectively 3 to 7 per cent for M0 and 5 to 9 per cent for sterling M3; and there is a growing conviction that those targets will be missed. We mean to look at the other set of explanations, which concern the "counterparts" of sterling M3. By a series of statistical identities, an increase in this aggregate can be shown to be equal to the public sector borrowing requirement, less the amount of debt which the Government manages to sell to everyone but banks, plus changes in sterling bank lending and certain external factors. Although public borrowing overshot last year, the authorities "over-funded" sold more debt than necessary. The sore spot is bank lending.

A year or so ago, the prime offenders, were said to be private individuals milking the tax system through bigger mortgages than they needed, assisted by Mrs Thatcher's pre-election boost to tax relief. Although personal borrowing is historically high, it is not now rising so fast; the unexplained surge is in loans to industry.

High industrial borrowing is puzzling because rising company profits should lead towards greater self-financing. Figures just released show that industrial and commercial companies ran a financial surplus of £9.5 billion in 1984; a fantastic increase from 1980, when they just broke even. Yet last year companies actually borrowed more from the banks than in 1980. Even more inexplicably, bank borrowing shot up from £1.4 billion in 1983 to £7.1 billion in 1984.

Despite this year's rise in interest rates, bank lending continues rapidly; an increase in the total of £1.8 billion in March alone, with industry the main influence on this rise. The figures were certainly inflated by food old "round tripping" - the markets offered the opportunity to borrow and lend on at a profit. But more fundamental explanations are needed. There are some nice ones around.

It is suggested, for example, that the profit figures are dominated by big companies which have rationalized but not spent - GEC writ large - while new, thriving small businesses are borrowing to expand. A less pretty story is suggested by the huge "balancing item" in the official statistics which might suggest company spending in the form of direct investment overseas is even higher than recorded; in other words, companies may be borrowing more because they are spending more abroad.

But the Bank of England simply does not know; and it is now making a serious attempt - a special survey - to try to find out more.

It needs the information rapidly. For the conflict between exchange-rate policy and domestic money targeting may soon become acute. Even if it does not, a prolonged period of double-digit interest rates cannot be good for the country with more than 3 million unemployed; and the Government will be looking for respectable excuses to bring interest rates down.

When this dilemma last arose, the Government simply shifted its monetary targets upwards for the following three years.

If it had followed the path set by the first medium-term strategy, it would now be trying to squeeze sterling M3 into a range of 0 to 4 per cent - barely faster than real growth in output. But the present path still leads down to low single figures for sterling M3, even though the Government has never succeeded in slowing sterling M3 much below 10 per cent a year. So rather more sophisticated revisionism will be needed this year.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Opec likely to maintain quota despite fear of price collapse

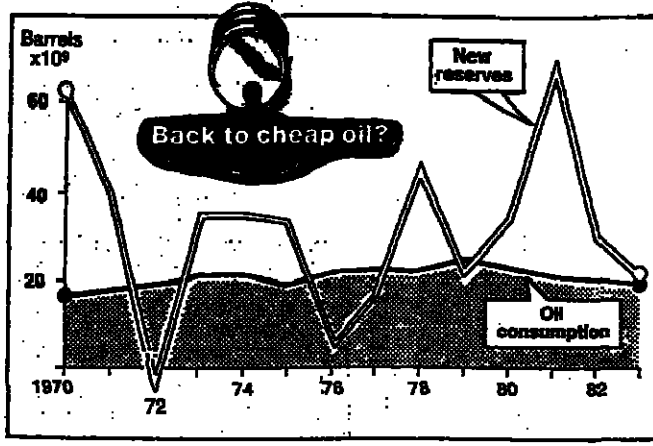
By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Opec ministers meet in Geneva this week to discuss difficulties in their new production control system against the background of a seasonal slump in demand and a warning that oil prices face a collapse in the short term.

Opec (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) has been producing around 16.3 million barrels a day this year, but predictions are that in a summer less than 16 million barrels a day will have to be produced if prices are to be kept stable.

The Opec market monitoring committee, due to meet tomorrow, is likely to recommend that the organization's production quota should remain at 16 million barrels a day throughout the summer, with the decision being ratified by members of the executive ministerial committee a week later. Reports suggest that Saudi oil production rose slightly in the month to mid-April.

Despite low forecasts for demand in the summer, Opec is



still expecting that the oil-consuming nations will start to build up stocks again in the autumn and is considering how the increase in production should be apportioned among its 13 members, who at present have a collective output quota of 16 million barrels a day.

However, the Opec committee this week are expected to discuss the fact that at least two member countries are believed to be producing marginally more than their agreed allowances.

One of the oil industry's leading analysts, Professor Peter Odell, director of the Rotterdam Centre for International Energy Studies, says in the latest issue of Lloyds Bank Review, published today, that there is a one in four probability of a collapse in the oil price in the near term.

This probability seems likely to increase as the

fundamental imbalance between demand and potential supply, with continued institutionalized efforts to maintain present high prices, becomes more acute. The price of the oil in the market is well above its long-run supply but oil companies and governments have sought to maintain the fiction that oil is a high value commodity.

Professor Odell says that oil companies should persuade the world that oil is a secure, plentiful and preferable source of energy.

In another report, to be published this week, Mr Tim Morgan, an economist with Montagu, Loeb, Stanley & Co, the stockbroker, is to publish a new index which translates the dollar oil price into a trade-weighted index of countries in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.

The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries will start its biannual meeting of oil ministers in Algiers on May 3, shifting the venue from Baghdad.

IN BRIEF

City post for top analyst

Mr Rory Sweetman, one of the country's top engineering analysts, is leaving the Birmingham stockbroking firm of Albert E. Sharp to join Laing & Cruickshank. Mr Sweetman, aged 41, has on several occasions topped the Continental Illinois survey of stockbroking analysts for the mechanical engineering sector.

Mr Bernard Lardner, Laing & Cruickshank's director of research, said: "One of the effects of the many changes taking place in the City will be to increasingly tempt personnel of Rory's calibre from the regions to London."

Laing & Cruickshank recently lost Mr Rodney Forrest, its stores analyst, to Grieson Grant.

Hong Kong cut

Hong Kong's main banks have cut their prime rates by half a point to 9 per cent from this morning in response to the fall in the US dollar. Hong Kong's dollar has been strengthening against the US currency, to which it is tied, and liquidity has been building up in the colony as money moved in. Rates were last cut on March 30.

A petition to wind up Burke's Peacocks & Baronette is listed to be heard in the Chancery division of the High Court in London today.

Share sales

Foreign investors were net sellers of shares on the Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya stock exchanges in the week to April 12. In deals through 19 leading securities houses, they sold shares worth 126.69 billion yen (£386 million), the Tokyo Stock Exchange said.

£25m fund

The Schroder UK Venture Fund, launched last month with the intention of raising £15 million through a placing of shares with institutional investors, has attracted more than £25 million.

Japan survey

Three quarters of all Japan's manufacturers believe they are "equal or superior to leading firms in the US and Europe" in terms of technological standards and nearly 14 per cent of them regard themselves as "pace-setters", according to a survey by the Japanese Science and Technology Agency.

GOLD

London fixings: am \$327.00pm \$327.00 close \$327-\$327.50 (£252.75-253.25) New York: Comex \$328.25

Brazil may need extra \$2.5 bn

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Brazil may have to resort to new borrowing of up to \$2.5 billion from creditor banks this year if reserves are not to drop dangerously low.

Senhor Antonio Carlos Lemgraber, the central bank chairman, has said in Washington that if this year's export surplus does reach the latest target of \$11.5 billion - rather than the \$12.9 billion hoped for at the beginning of the year - no new money would be needed.

In this case Brazil's current account deficit would be \$2.5 billion and this could be

covered by reserves of about \$9 billion.

But most people feel a \$11.5 billion surplus is very optimistic, given increasing difficulties of exporting to the United States. Brazil has already had to forgo one \$700 million tranche of IMF special drawing rights after failing to reach the target.

Negotiations with the IMF start again on May 1 and though bargaining is likely, Brazil would like targets to be set quarterly rather than for a full year to avoid the embarrassment of repeatedly failing to

meet them which has meant the scrapping of letters of intent so far.

Senhor Francisco Dornelles, Brazil's finance minister, travels to New York at the end of the week to start negotiations with the commission of credit banks who already have a team of economists in Brazil looking at figures.

Both sides are anxious to tie up the agreement reached earlier this year involving rescheduling \$43 billion of the debt but not implemented because of Brazil's failure to meet IMF targets.

SE listing for Spanish companies

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Two big Spanish banks are coming to the London stock market this week. Dealings start on Thursday in Banco de Bilbao, the fourth biggest Spanish bank, whose shares will be traded in the form of international depositary receipts. On Friday, trading in the shares of Banco de Santander, the sixth largest, is due to begin.

They are the first Spanish companies to gain listings on the London Stock Exchange, and this year the Spanish telephone utility, Telefonica, is expected to come to the London market.

In the past, Spanish accounting practices have been an obstacle to a London quote, although capital has been raised through private placings. Last month Banco de Bilbao, whose introduction is being handled by Hill Samuel, raised a modest £5.6 million by this route.

Neither Banco de Bilbao nor Banco de Santander, which is being brought to market by S G Warburg, have immediate capital-raising plans.

Spanish banking is tightly regulated, and competition from the entry of foreign banks into Spain is likely to accelerate with Spain's entry into the EEC next year.

Small firms top Queen's Awards

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

A three-year decline in the number of applicants for Queen's Award for export and technological achievement has been halted. The 1985 list, published yesterday, shows a 28 per cent increase on last year's, which was the second lowest since the scheme began in 1965.

Small firms or small units of larger enterprises - employing fewer than 200 people - figures prominently in the list of awards, particularly in the technology section. Sixty of the 90 export and 12 of the 29 technology awards are for small enterprises.

Among the small firms winning awards for exports are a crossbow, slingshot and archery equipment maker; a Bristol partnership producing darts which are exported to 30 countries; the 16th century organ Arms in Worcestershire which is popular with American tourists.

The largest company in the export list is Trusthouse Forte and among the other large companies are, for the first time, the Harrods store in London and Saga Holidays, which specializes in tours for older people.

On the technology front, Boots, Glaxo, Reckitt & Colman and the Wellcome Foundation receive awards for development of drugs used in the treatment of rheumatism, peptic ulcers, post-operative pain and herpes.

Dunlop wins an award for its carbon fibre tennis rackets and Rendel Palmer and Tritton, the London engineers, for the design and control of the construction of the Thames flood barrier.

In total, 119 awards are made against 111 last year from 1,095 applications (1962 last year).

Full list of winners, page 21

Matthew Brown enlists lobby firm in bid fight

By Jeremy Warner

Matthew Brown, the Blackburn brewer, has engaged a political lobbying firm to help in his campaign to have Scottish & Newcastle's unwanted £100 million takeover bid referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

More than 30 MPs with an interest in the regional brewing industry have been contacted by the lobbying firm, Profile Parliamentary Service.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and

Industry, is due to decide early this week whether to put the matter before the commission. Matthew Brown has argued that if he decides not, it will be tantamount to declaring an open season for the big national brewers.

Political lobbyists have been used successfully to influence such decisions. Two years ago, GJW Government Relations helped to persuade the Trade Secretary of the time, Lord Cockfield, to refer an American bid for Sotheby's.

Shop sales up sharply in March

By Our City Staff

Britain's shops are enjoying a spring boom after a downturn in sales in February, according to the monthly survey by the Confederation of British Industry.

Clothing, shoes, groceries, household goods and furniture all the recovery in retail sales in March.

Mr John Salisse, chairman of the CBI's survey panel for distributive trades, said that the upturn was continuing and this suggested that poor sales in February were due to bad weather. There is also increased trade at the wholesale level.

Almost all parts of the high street shared in the upturn except for builders' merchants who blame the imposition of VAT on home improvements in the 1984 Budget for a fall in business compared with last spring.

The growth in consumer spending should accelerate into next year and beyond, according to new forecasts from Staniland Hall Associates. It expects rises of 2½ per cent this year and 3½ per cent in 1986 at constant prices after last year's modest 1½ per cent increase.

Discretionary spending should rise even faster - an average 4 per cent between now and 1989 - because of the combination of rising earnings for those in work and only moderate increases in the price of essentials.

Chase buys Ohio banks

By Our City Staff

The US Federal Reserve Board has approved a plan by the Chase Manhattan banking group to buy two of the Ohio savings and loan companies worst hit by the run on many of the state's savings banks after losses forced the Home State savings bank to close.

Chase has agreed to continue

to operate the two banks mainly as home loan institutions. Despite this, the chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which is responsible for most savings banks in the United States, has complained that the board is having increasing trouble finding bank buyers.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	878.80 (+13.0)
FT-A All Share	625.48 (+10.76)
FT Govt Securities	81.88 (+0.48)
FT-SE 100	1,289.7 (+23.5)
Bargains:	24,864
Dataseam USM	114.02 (+3.2)
New York	
Dow Jones	1,266.56 (+0.88)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,114.80 (-473.21)
Hong Kong:	
Hang Seng	1,474.21 (-17.97)
Amsterdam:	205.9 (-0.3)
Sydney: AO	848.9 (+8.8)
Frankfurt:	
Commerzbank	1,223.0 (+11.3)
Brussels:	
Generale	215.09 (-44.85)
Paric CAC	214.8 (-5.2)

CURRENCIES

(Friday's close and change on week)	
London:	
£: \$1.2952 (+0.0422)	
DM 3.8475 (+0.0139)	
Swf 2.1800 (-0.0265)	
FF 11.7600 (+0.05)	
Yen 319.85 (+5.30)	
Index: 79.5 (+1.1)	
New York:	
\$: £1.2957	
DM 2.8790	
\$: Index: 142.7 (-3.1)	
ECU 20.57872	
SDR 20.78689	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 12½-12½	
3-month interbank 12½-12½	
3-month eligible bills: buying rate 11½-12½	
US:	
Prime Rate 10.50%	
Federal Funds 8%	
3-month Treasury Bills 7.82-7.78	
Long bond 9½-9½	

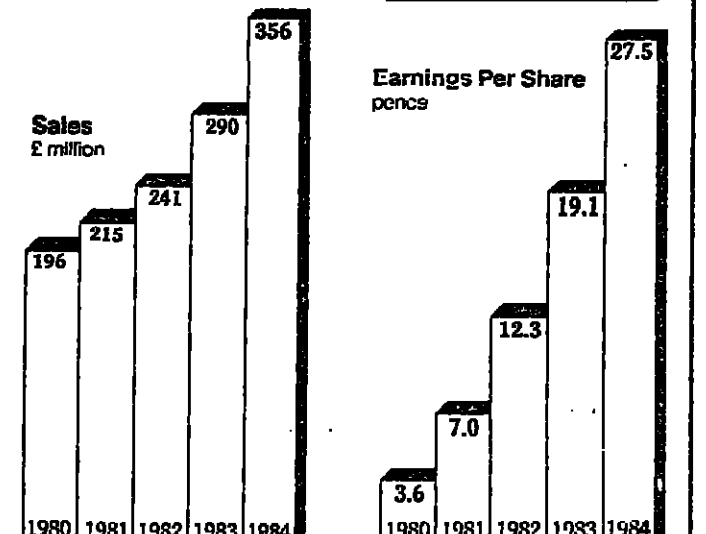
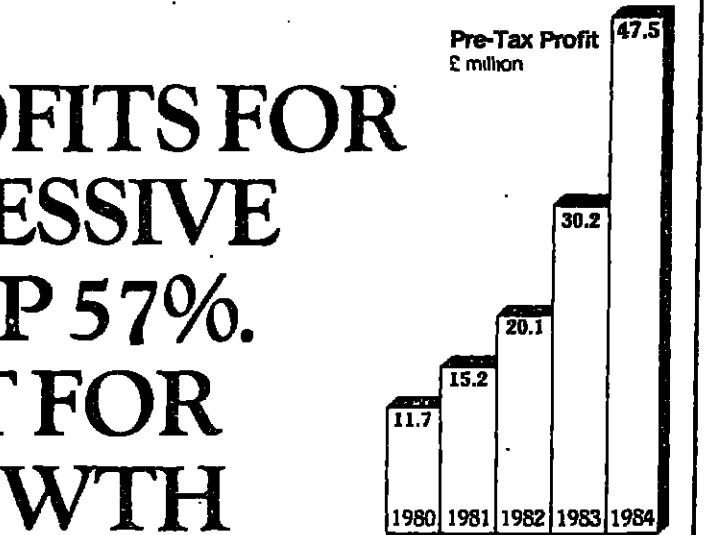
BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Allied London Properties, Cradley Print, Finales Arrow Chemical Holdings, Bank of Scotland, Percy Bliton, C D Bramall (AMD), Edinburgh Investment Trust, EIS Group, Follies Group, Goal Petroleum, Pantherella, Viking Resources Trust, Honda Motor Company.	
TOMORROW - Interim: Kark-Teknik, New Australia Investment Trust, Scottish Cities Investment Trust.	
FRIDAY - Interim: None announced.	
FRIDAY - Interim: James Beattie, Clayton and Sons, Downstree: Flight Refuelling, Futura Holdings (second interim), A Henricks, Hopkinson, Howard Machinery, More O'Ferrall, Richards (Leicester), Sunlight Services Group, E Upton and Sons, Wordplex Information Systems, Yorkgreen Investments.	

Laporte

RECORD PROFITS FOR THIRD SUCCESSIVE YEAR - 1984 UP 57%.
PATTERN SET FOR FUTURE GROWTH

- Total dividend increased to 8.75p per share - up 25%
- One for three scrip issue
- Strong cash position
- £34 million spent on ten acquisitions
- Sale of pigments business



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SPECIALIST CHEMICALS AND RELATED SERVICES-WORLDWIDE
Laporte Industries (Holdings) PLC, Hanover House, 14 Hanover Square, London W1R 0BE



ORDINARY SHARES

Diversity keeps the nimbler shipper afloat in a storm

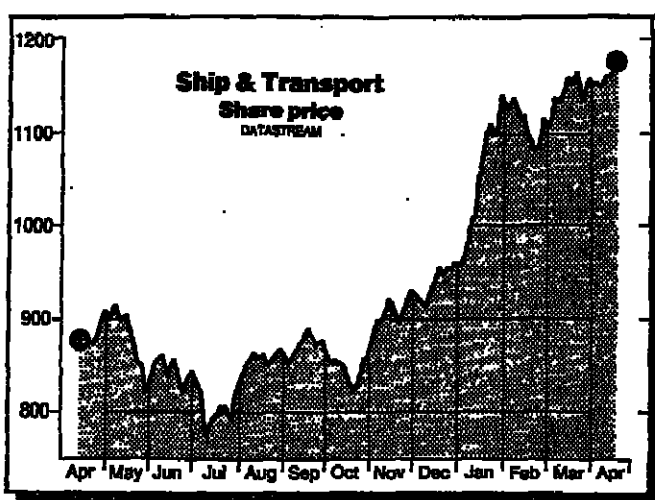
One of the more bizarre contrasts in the City these days is between the happy smiles on the faces of stock market investors in the shipping sector, and the misery half a mile away of those who toil in the trade itself.

It is hard to resist the feeling that one of these groups is out of step with reality, and that, consequently, there will have to be a radical correction one way or the other.

Shipping is in the classic position of the middle man. On the one hand it is at the mercy of crushing forces in terms of both supply of ships and demand for their services. On the other hand, it can have the ability to play these forces off against one another. The word "can" is important: some shipowners have been notably leaden-footed about responding to what is nearly always a volatile market.

The greater havoc has been wreaked on supply, in that there is too much of it. Emerging Third World countries, particularly in the Far East, see shipbuilding as a way to use steel and absorb jobs at almost any cost. The inevitable price war has killed off many yards, as the unemployed of Tyneside, Clydeside and elsewhere can bitterly testify.

While low prices are good for



shippers, they have also meant a torrent of new vessels sliding down the slipways. The owners of these ships have been forced to slash freight rates to earn some return on their investment, however meagre. Mr Michael Revell, London director of shipping at the US-based Marine Midland Bank, has estimated that the rate of shipbuilding was growing by up to 7 per cent a year, while international trade was swelling by only 2 per cent annually.

Trade is, of course, the demand side of the shippers' equation. Competition from

other forms of transport and changes in trade patterns can distort the underlying level of international traffic. Greater energy conservation and the discovery of oil in new parts of the world - like the North Sea - have cut the need for those quarter-mile-long tankers whose contents used to be washed up on beaches with depressing regularity.

That goes some way to explaining why the City's shipping clerks have long faces. But that does not necessarily mean that equity investors are wrong to be happy.

The answer to the conundrum is that there are shippers and there are shippers. There is a chasm between those companies which saw the long-term trough in the trade and diversified into other forms of transport or specialized in the more profitable, less competitive areas of the market, like carrying passengers, and the others - who did none of these things.

Mr Richard Hannah, ship-

ping analyst at the stockbroker, Phillips & Drew, picks out British and Commonwealth Shipping Company as the best example of the diversifiers. It has moved into air travel, hotels, office equipment and financial services through links with the ever-active Exco International. Pretax profits have grown from £28.6 million to £68 million since 1979, and Mr Hannah expects £76 million this year.

British and Commonwealth is a good candidate for any growth portfolio because the share price is restrained by a cautious dividend policy. At 285p, 10p off its 1985 peak, the yield is only 2 per cent, covered 2.8 times. This has confined the p/e ratio to 15.9 on 1984's earnings, compared with a sector average of 18.7.

Contrast that with the sorry state of London and Overseas Freighters. Reardon Smith Line and Lyle Shipping, all of which have been consistently losing-making in recent years.

Lyle raised £6.7 million in February 1984 for a rights issue which had to be cast in preferred ordinary shares. The company says that it is no longer "appropriate" to try diversifying, and it intends to concentrate on bulk shipping.

The sector has, however, been enlivened by the prospect of takeover activity. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, under the revitalizing influence of Sir Jeffrey Sterling, has amassed a 10 per cent stake in Ocean Transport and Trading, which has spread its interests to the point where it can be described as an industrial holding company with a shipping and marine division.

William Kay City Editor

Bank's loss blamed on interests of Hunt family

From Mike Graham New York

Interests of the troubled Texas oil family, the Hunts, are said to have caused a write-off of \$11.9 million to the First Chicago Corporation after defaulting on a foreign exchange loan which financed the purchase of two offshore drilling rigs.

First Chicago declined to comment on who the borrower was, but sources close to the corporation said it was Offshore Investments, a subsidiary of Hunt International Resources Corporation, owned by trusts of Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt and Mr Herbert Hunt.

The loss by First Chicago was announced last week and caused an unexpected 23 per cent drop in the corporation's earnings to \$38.3 million.

Last year, First Chicago took losses of around \$60 million on loans to Great Western Sugar Company, another subsidiary of Hunt International. That write-off contributed to \$71.8 million third-quarter net loss for the bank holding company.

Since then, the bank has helped the Hunt brothers to stop Hunt International being put into liquidation, but that attitude might change after the latest write-off. First Chicago is said to be planning litigation against Offshore Investments to recover the losses.

If that happens, the other banks may follow.

Manufacturers Hanover is also involved in Offshore Investments purchase of the offshore rigs. Hunt International recently said Offshore Investments is in default on \$17.6 million advance by Manufacturers Hanover under letters of credit advanced by the bank to prevent another default on loans from the Japan export-import bank. The letters of credit totalled \$26.5 million on January 31.

Air France buys British simulator

By John Lawless

Rediffusion Simulation has achieved an export breakthrough with a contract to supply a pilot-training simulator to Air France.

The French market has been the sole preserve of its own manufacturer, Thomson CSE, for a decade, especially in terms of supplying simulators for the Airbus Industrie complex at Toulouse, even though Britain and other countries have a stake in the aircraft's manufacture.

The latest order, however, is for training Air France pilots in preparation for Boeing 747-200s, and replaces a jumbo-simulator supplied by the American firm, Singer, 12 years ago.

Rediffusion won the order on price and technical superiority. The Air France equipment is the first it has supplied to France and the first in the world to be equipped with the so-called "touch screen technology".

This enables the instructor to suddenly change the simulated flying conditions faced by the trainee pilots by, for example, creating the hazard of an engine fire simply by putting his finger on the computer screen.

The sale confirms that Rediffusion has emerged from the worldwide downturn in simulator sales, caused by the depressed state of the airline business, much stronger than most of its five leading competitors.

It received three orders in the last financial year, to bring its world market share to 53 per cent.

TEMPUS

Gilts: Bank boxes clever after £M3 problems

The Bank for International Settlements must be watching events in Britain and the United States with great interest. Originally formed to supervise German reparation payments after the First World War, the BIS evolved quickly into a central bankers' club.

Members can mobilize support within the club for individual banks threatened by over-ambitious or simply impractical political manifestos. Last week's events in London and New York must have evoked familiar memories.

The parallels are impressive. The Reagan Administration has exploited its public sector credit potential as far as possible, provoking in turn a huge budget deficit, and finally signs of an economic slowdown coupled with an upturn in inflation. That is the significance of last week's downward revision of America's first-quarter GNP growth rate to 1.3 per cent annualized.

The US Federal Reserve Board is now under great pressure to ease its tight money stance, in order to help American output recover. A falling dollar should boost American exports and trim protectionist moves in Congress.

In Britain, the use of public sector credit has been reined back, assuming that last year's PSBR overshoot is attributable to the miners' strike. But the switch in emphasis to private sector credit has led to complementary strains in the British banking system.

The bill mountain, which now stands at about £15 billion, is a convenient proxy for the way in which the Bank of England has been forced to intervene in markets, almost constantly, in order to keep the credit flowing without the concomitant rise in interest rates.

Where events in America and Britain diverge is over external reactions to the currency. Britain has just emerged from a bruising sterling crisis, which led to several aggressive hikes in interest rates. America may be approaching a similar moment of truth.

But the two countries still converge in other ways. Last week, all the talk in markets concerned the pressure from Whitehall on the Bank of England to cut quickly. Meanwhile, the latest set of indicators take inflation into new high ground - 6.1 per cent - in a way which contradicts both last week's market expectations and impromptu official forecasts.

But the latest set of money supply figures for banking week really illustrate the difficulties for the British monetary authorities in fulfilling their obligations as central bankers and as bankers to the Government.

There has been a rapid build-up in overseas sector deposits within the British

monetary sector. Since banking December, these have risen on a monthly basis, by £725 million, £1.4 billion and by £1.6 billion in banking March.

Presumably the build-up during banking April may well have been even faster, since the collapse of the dollar has coincided with the emergence of sterling as a countervailing attraction for hot money funds.

To a certain extent, the authorities have been able to cope with the recent capital inflows. The alternative presentation of counterparties to changes in £M3, reveals a sharp increase in purchases by the overseas sector of gilt edged stock.

In banking January and February - March is not disaggregated - these holdings rose by £182 million and £407 million respectively. But such a form of recycling is not only highly speculative - foreigners may not actually want to buy the stocks on offer - it also reduces the impact of the funding programme on domestic purchases of debt for monetary control purposes.

Significantly, in banking March, the Government Broker was able to sell only £800 million of gilts as offsets for £M3 purposes, compared with far higher market estimates.

Hardly surprisingly, the external and foreign currency counterparties turned positive in the last banking month. Only an increase in the banks' net non-deposit liabilities of about £1 billion, perhaps reflecting an increase in the banks' capital base, enabled the authorities to produce a reasonable money supply figure.

But the turnaround in the "externals" mark an important shift in the funding programme. The authorities have been explicit in the past about the way in which they treated an outflow across the exchanges as residual funding.

Seasonally adjusted, it has been worth about £500 million in involuntary funding, as cash moved into America. But the transformation of market expectations over American interest rates presumably reduces this option.

Banking March money supply figures reveal the pressures the authorities faced in coping with domestic credit demand. Gross lending to the private sector was about £2.3 billion, seasonally adjusted, a figure which is well in line with recent trends.

The figure nets down to £1.8 billion only after the Bank of England's intervention tactics via the Issue Department. A reduction in Issue Department bill holdings scales down the total bank lending figure.

But other figures reveal the inadequacy of this tactic, measured against the scale of the credit explosion. Since December 12, eligible bank bills held by the British banking system have jumped

from £2.8 billion to £8.2 billion.

Meanwhile, the authorities' problems in containing this growth in bill finance within their formal accounting identities shows up in the huge swing in Banking Department lending to central government of about £6 billion.

This is the amount which the authorities are forced to "lose" in their accounts, because Issue Department bill holdings can only increase in line with the growth of the Note Issue.

The problems which the authorities face spring from different historical causes. Credit growth in Britain has been endemic for the last five or six years, while the new enthusiasm for sterling reflects the recent change in tack over British interest rates.

Nevertheless, the impact of these factors finds explicit expression in the increasing peculiarity of the British yield curve. Taking the 12 per cent coupon stocks as a proxy for the market, the yield curve peaks at about 1995 at about 11.2 per cent - not much higher than the 1986 level - and then runs back downwards to about 10.20 per cent in the 21st century.

But even after last week's base rate cuts, these yields are sharply out of line with money market rates, and base rates which are still over 12 per cent.

In mathematical terms, the gap between market rates and gilt yields means that the yield curve is only locally differentiable, an apt enough comment on the shocks to which the banking system has been subject.

Presumably, the authorities hoped to close up these gaps gradually, hence bringing various segments of the curve back into alignment and reuniting the structure. Arguably 12 per cent base rates provide the benchmark for the whole exercise of reclamation.

The price action of short dated gilts, however, was exceptionally buoyant last week, indicating that certain areas of the market are convinced that rate cutting is still the most attractive policy.

The fact that the Bank acted with crisp decision on Friday by lending to the discount houses at penal rates was designed to discourage such short-term speculation. Gradualism remains the official doctrine.

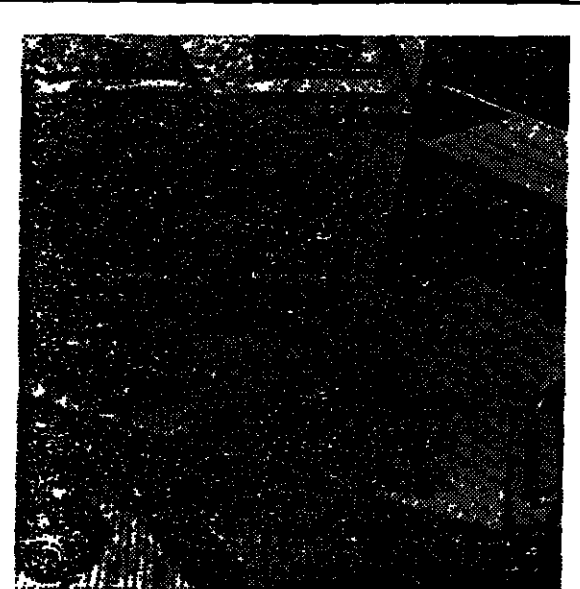
Yet in the medium term, the force of external and domestic factors appears capable of dictating a substantial change of tack on the authorities' part. Perhaps even the whole range of monetary dials will be overhauled.

But this move, in turn, must enhance the importance of the central bank's increasing paradoxically its manoeuvrability and conceptually its freedom to operate in market terms in order to deliver what Government wants.



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ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 19th April 1985, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated of each of the following Stocks:

£250 million 12½ per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1990
£250 million 10½ per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1995
£150 million 11½ per cent TREASURY STOCK, 2001-2004

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 19th April 1985 as certified by the Government Broker.

In addition, Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 19th April 1985, and has issued to the National Debt Commissioners for public funds under their management, an additional amount of £100 million of 11 per cent Exchequer Stock, 1989.

In each case, the amount issued on 19th April 1985 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects *pari passu* with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of its prospectus, save as to the particulars therein which related solely to the initial sale of the Stock. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

Copies of the prospectuses for 12½ per cent Exchequer Stock, 1990, 10½ per cent Exchequer Stock, 1995, 11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2001-2004, dated 11th March 1981, 9th January 1978 and 18th May 1979 respectively, may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA. The Stocks are repayable, at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below:

Stock	Redemption date	Interest payment dates
12½ per cent Exchequer Stock, 1990	22nd March 1990	22nd March 22nd September
10½ per cent Exchequer Stock, 1995	21st July 1995	21st January 21st July
11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2001-2004	19th March 2004, or on or at any time after 19th March 2001 subject to not less than three months' notice.	19th March 19th September

Each further tranche of stock issued on 19th April 1985 will rank for a full six months' interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock. Official dealings in the Stocks on The Stock Exchange are expected to commence on Monday, 22nd April 1985.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
19th April 1985



The Queen's Award for Export Achievement 1985 has been granted to Flogates Limited

(a member of the

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The directors and employees wish to express their appreciation to all the customers and suppliers who have helped to make this honour possible on this second occasion



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COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● GOULD: Gould Inc of Illinois reports for the first quarter ended March 31, net earnings from continuing operations were off 13 per cent to \$18.1 million (about £14 million) or 41 cents per share. Revenues declined by about 4 per cent to \$348.3 million. The company also reported that non-defence orders received during the 1985 first quarter remained especially even and non-defence backlog increased by about 8 per cent.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Adam & Company	13½%
Bancley's	12½%
BCI	13½%
Citibank Savings	11½%
Consolidated Creds	13½%
Continental Trust	12½%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
London Bank	12½%
Midland Bank	12½%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%
Chifbank NA	12½%

* Mortgage Base Rate.

Hill Samuel Base Rate

With effect from the close of business on April 22nd, 1985, Hill Samuel's Base Rate for lending will be decreased from 13 per cent to 12½ per cent per annum.

Interest payable on the Bank's Demand Deposit Account will be at the rate of 9½ per cent per annum (gross).

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Queen's Awards for 119 companies

The full list of the Queen's Awards for Export and Technology 1985 is as follows. This year there are 90 for export achievement and 29 for technological achievement.

For Export:

A & M Hearing Aids, Crawley, W Sussex: Manufacturers of hearing aids and other special listening devices.

Aerial Access Equipment, Tyne & Wear: Manufacturers of trailer, lorry, mounted and industrial bogie type hydraulic access platforms.

Amek Systems & Controls, Salford: Manufacturers of audio mixing consoles for the broadcasting, and sound recording industries.

Anglo Blackwells, Widnes, Cheshire: A subsidiary of a West German industrial group. This company exports a high proportion of its production of non-ferrous alloys and molybdenum.

Armstrong Competition Motorcycles, Bolton Lancs: Produces racing and competition motorcycles.

Associated Retail Development International, London: Exports to retail stores groups and offers general merchandise, food, apparel and footwear.

Autotype International, Wantage, Oxon: Manufacturers of specialized films, papers and associated products for use in the graphic arts and printing industries.

Barnett International, Wolverhampton: Manufacturers crossbows, slingshots and archery equipment.

Beacon Publications, Northampton: Specialists in English and bilingual English/Arabic industry guides and directories covering the member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council.

The Heavy Media Separation Division of Birds Commercial Metals, Stratford-upon-Avon: Processors of non-ferrous scrap metal using advanced technology to segregate the various metals.

Henry Boot International, Sheffield: Carries out building, civil engineering and railway contracting overseas.

Bridge of Weir Leather, Renfrewshire: Manufacturers upholstery leather for the furniture, automobile and aircraft industries.

Brightside Mechanical & Electrical Services Group, Birmingham: Design and contracting engineers for air conditioning, electrical ventilation, public health and fire protection systems.

The Prestwick Unit of The Civil Division of the Aircraft Group of British Aerospace, Ayrshire: Produces various versions of the Jetstream 31 aircraft and the Bulldog military training aircraft.

Brown Brothers, Edinburgh: Design and manufacture of marine ancillary equipment, notably stabilizers catapaults and steering gear, and of offshore drilling equipment.

James Burroughs, London: Distillers and bottlers of gin - "Beebeaters" - and vodka.

Carrington Hull Associates, London: Designers and suppliers of scarves, shawls and plaids in cashmere.

Cooperavision, Southampton: Manufacturers of contact lenses.

Countino Caro UK, London: Exporter of steel, machinery and other goods.

D B Factors, Sheffield: Export distributors of engineering and hand tools, steel bars, wire and strip.

Data Recording Heads, Staines, Middlesex: Producer of magnetic recording heads and magnetic components for computers and other electronic equipment.

Donrard Ltd T/A Galliver's Travel Agency, Wholesale tour operators for Britain and Europe on behalf of overseas travel agents, tour operators and airlines.

Dunkirk Metals, Nottingham: Produces aluminium, deoxidants for the steel industry.

Edendeck, Burnley, Lancs: Designs and produces computer-based audio-processing systems for professional use in broadcasting and recording studios and hand-held computers.

Ferranti Electronics, Oldham, Lancs: Produces integrated circuits and other electronic components.

First Inertia Switch, Witney, Hants: Produces security and safety devices, including emergency cut-off switches for vehicles and sensors and equipment for security and fire systems.

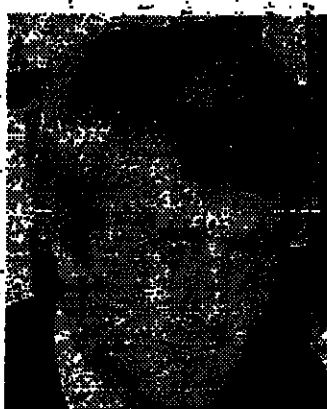
Flogates, Sheffield: Manufacturers cased refractories, nozzles and sliding gate valves for the steel industry.

Floorlife-Andek, Hove, East Sussex: Manufacturers waterproofing membranes, industrial flooring compounds and other chemical preparations for the building industry.

Poster Wheeler, Petroleum Development: Provides services to offshore oil and gas production and transmission industry in the form of project management, engineering procurement, construction supervision, and commissioning.

Franklin Hodge Industries, Hereford: Manufacturers bulk liquid storage tanks in aluminium or vitreous enamelled/galvanized steel sheet.

Garrett Alfresearch, Skelmersdale, Lancs: Manufacturers ex-



Tom Graham: Thermaflex, ceiling heating systems



Richard Poulter: Hazleton Securities, motor sport



Michael Holmes: Walter Kidde, fire protection



Roger De Haan: Saga Holidays, for the over 60s

haust-driven turbochargers for diesel and petrol engines.

H R & H Marketing Research International, London: Carries out market research, marketing consultancy, and the provision of marketing information.

Harrods, London: This well known store caters especially for overseas visitors.

Hazleton Securities, Richmond, Surrey: Publishers of books, calendars and diaries relating to international motor sport.

Houbigan, Horley, Surrey: Produces a range of perfumes and toilet preparations.

The House of Darts, Bristol: Suppliers of darts and accessories.

Hydraroll, Anglesey: Manufacturing and exporting in kit form, pneumatic cargo handling equipment and powered systems for installing in road vehicles, trucks, trailers and loading docks.

The Plant Protection Division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Surrey: Producer of agrochemicals and public health products.

Jaguar Cars, Coventry: Continues to export a high proportion of its expanding output.

Justerini and Brooks, London: Distilling, blending and exporting J & B "Rare" Scotch Whisky.

Walter Kidde, Middlesex: Design and supply of fire protection and safety systems.

Kigass Engineering, Leamington Spa: Manufacturers electro-mechanical components for vehicles and controls of domestic appliances.

Kirkpatrick Linton (Ballyclare), Co Antrim: Producing stabilized bleached fax fibre.

Linear, Newton Aycliffe, Co Durham: Produces woven pile weatherstripping for aluminium windows and doors and woven pile trimmings for the automotive industry.

Link Systems, High Wycombe: Manufacturers computer-based x-ray analysers, and solid state energy disperser x-ray detectors.

Linton and Hirst, Swindon: Manufacturers laminations for

transformers, chokes and electric motors, also lead frames for mounting silicon chips and semi-conductor devices onto the latest micro-circuitry.

Longdon & Browning (Surrey), Swansco: Offers services in the fields of land, hydrographic and engineering surveying.

The Lygon Arms, Broadway, Worcestershire: A 16th-century coaching inn which, with caring personal management, has combined that ambience with 20th-century comfort.

The Frimley Unit of Marconi Command and Control Systems, Surrey: Manufacturers electronic control equipment for artillery and fighting vehicles and tracking radar for missile systems.

James Martin Associates, London: Provides consultancy services to assist leading companies to plan and develop their computer systems.

Mayer Newman, Kent: Processors and exporters of scrap metals and rollable steels.

Mitchell Cotts Chemicals, West Yorkshire: Produces synthetic pyrethroid-based insecticides.

Morgan-Bryant Marketing, London: Small company of export merchants.

Mostyn Chemicals, Stockport, Cheshire: Specializing in insecticides, marketed with a wide range of chemical products for agricultural, industrial, public health and veterinary uses.

Naim Audio, Salisbury, Wilts: Producers of hi-fi equipment.

Nelson, Blackburn: Manufacturers and exports high strength polymer grid structures used primarily in civil engineering and also other plastics mesh products.

Oilfield Inspection Services, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk: Carries out pipeline inspection, testing and heat treatment services.

Oxford Magnet Technology, Oxford: Produces superconducting and resistive whole-body magnet systems for magnetic resonance imaging

scanners and "in Vivo" spectrometers for medical diagnosis.

Pipeline Induction Heat, High Wycombe: Hires equipment and personnel for heat treatment and anti-corrosion treatment of pipelines.

Redpath Dorman Long, Warrington: Specialist contractor in steelwork construction.

Regent Belt, Northants: Manufacturing fashion belts, bags and other leather accessories.

John Reid & Sons (Strunsteel), Christchurch, Dorset: Makes a wide variety of industrial buildings, multi-storey structures, bridges and other steelwork.

Renishaw Metrology, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos: Manufacturers probes and associated equipment for measuring machines and computer-controlled machining tools.

Saga Holidays, Folkestone, Kent: Provision of holiday services for citizens aged 60 and over.

Seacore, Newcastle upon Tyne: Providing rotomoulded sail boards made of polyethylene with polyurethane foam core fill.

Schmidt Manufacturing and Equipment (UK), Ely, Cambridgeshire: Manufacturers of street sweeping vehicles.

Sheppard Robson, London: Architects.

The Aircraft Division of Short Brothers, Belfast: Produces the Short 330 and 360 commuter airliners, the 330 transport and Skyvan transport aircraft.

Silver Spring Mineral Water, Folkestone, Kent: Producers of carbonated soft drinks.

Singer Link-Miles, Lancing, West Sussex: Produces flight simulators and armoured vehicle simulators, and computer-based visual systems.

Soundcraft Electronics, Bournemouth, Herts: Producers of audio mixing consoles and professional tape recorders.

Spectramass, Congleton,

United Pig Breeders, Huntingdon, Cambs: Exports a substantial proportion of purchased and hybrid breeding pigs.

Vista Optics, Loughborough, Leics: Supplies a comprehensive range of "contact" lens materials for soft, hard and gas permeable lenses.

Windsong Record Exports, Croydon, Surrey: Keeps overseas customers regularly informed of new releases in gramophone records, audio and video-cassettes.

Yardley, London: Manufacturer of perfumes, cosmetics and toiletries.

For Technology:

BP Petroleum Development, London: For developing the Magnus oil and gas field.

The Research department of Boots, Nottingham: For the discovery and development of Ibuprofen, used in the treatment of rheumatic diseases.

The Civil Division of the Aircraft Group of British Aerospace, Hatfield, Herts: For the development of the BAC 146.

The Optical Materials and Low Loss Fibre Section of the British Telecom Research Laboratories, Ipswich, Suffolk: For the development of single mode optical fibres used in telecommunications.

Celtech, Slough, Berkshire: For developing large scale production of monoclonal antibodies which are used in healthcare diagnosis and the purification of therapeutic substances.

City Technology, London: For the development of toxic gas sensors for monitoring gases such as carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulphide, sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Coscor Electronics, Harlow, Essex: For the development of the Coscor monopulse secondary surveillance radar system.

Crosfield Electronics, Hemel Hempstead, Herts: For the development of an electronic publishing/communication system for printing magazines.

Datron Instruments, Norwich: For the development of a programme multifunction calculator.

Domino Printing Sciences, Bar Hill, Cambs: For the development of a new generation of high speed industrial ink-jet printing systems.

Dunlop Slazenger International, Croydon: For technology innovation in carbon fibre tennis rackets.

Filtronic Components, Shipley, West Yorkshire: For the development of suspended substrate electronic microwave filters and multiplexers.

The Airborne Display Division of GEC Avionics, For techno-

logical achievement in improvements in aircraft head-up display (HUD) systems.

GEC Transmission & Distribution Projects, Stafford: For the development of a control system for the acceleration and braking forces in the field of electric traction.

Glaxo Group Research, Greenford, Middlesex: For the discovery and development of the drug Zantac used in the treatment and control of peptic ulcers.

Harley Moate Engineering, Oldham, Lancs: For the development of a splicer system for matching and joining reels in printing presses.

Mainframe Systems Division of ICL, Manchester: For the development of the Content Addressable File Store - Information Search Processor (CAFS - ISP).

Interface Developments, Hawkhurst, Kent: For the development of a diamond impregnated flexible abrasive cloth for stock removal or surface finishing.

Lucas Cookson Syalton, Solihull, West Midlands: For the development and manufacture of Syalon advanced engineering ceramics.

National Coal Board, Mining and Development Establishment, Burton on Trent, Staff: For technological achievement in the filtration of harmful dust.

Oxford Magnet Technology, Oxford: For the development of magnet systems of magnetic resonance scanners and "in Vivo" spectroscopy.

Picker International, Wembley: For the development of magnetic resonance imaging systems.

Quantel, Kenley, Surrey: For the development of the "Paint Box" electronic graphic system.

Rank Film Laboratories, Uxbridge, Middlesex: For the development of a printing system to process 4,000 metre lengths of film as a single roll.

The Pharmaceutical Division of Reckitt & Colman Products, Kingston upon Hull: For the development of Buprenorphine, a powerful pain killing drug.

Rendel Palmer and Tritton, London: For the design and supervision of construction of the Thames Flood Barrier.

Rotabolt, Dudley, West Midlands: For the development of the Rotabolt conversion of screwed fasteners.

Sira, Chislehurst, Kent: For the development of a new instrument for measuring mechanical stress.

The Wellcome Research Laboratories of The Wellcome Foundation, Beckenham, Kent: For the development of Zovirax, the first effective drug which can safely be used in routine therapy against the herpes group of viruses.

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JEAN MORGAN-BRYANT, Managing Director
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HORSE TRIALS: EMOTIONAL CLIMAX IN WHITBREAD TROPHY AT BADMINTON

Todd's error lets Holgate in for home victory

By Jenny MacArthur

Virginia Holgate the Olympic bronze medal winner and double winner at Burghley, yesterday added to her crown by winning the Whitbread trophy and the £5,000 first prize at the Badminton Horse Trials. She also finished third in a Night Cap, collecting a further £2,250.

Mark Todd, New Zealand's Olympic gold medal winner, the overall cross-country leader after yesterday's cross-country, was relegated to runner-up for the second year in succession on the final day after an error in the last showjumping phase. He was beaten by Charisma having three and two seconds in a total five three-day events, the best of this little horse, bred in 1970, is second to none. Charisma was the only horse to win the three-day event, but he was not in the final of the Whitbread trophy.

Forty riders, out of 81 who started the three-day event, were left to contest yesterday's showjumping. With riders going in reverse order of merit and less than the best of one to go down separating the top two, the pressure was intense. Holgate, lying third on the night cap, completed a clear round. She did not touch Todd or Mrs Fleischmann, who was busy patting Priceless anyway, they're both good.

showjumpers, so I didn't think I could win."

Todd, the winner in 1980 and one of the most popular competitors, heard the pole fall at the end of his round, and went straight out to congratulate Miss Holgate. "It's your turn this time," he said. Miss Holgate, in floods of tears, could scarcely believe it. Despite living just one mile away, she has never been lucky at Badminton - fourth in 1982 was her previous highest place. But after two superb cross-country rounds on Saturday - Priceless - and with two clear showjumping rounds, she thoroughly deserved her victory. She received the trophy from the Queen, and then completed two laps of honour.

Mrs Fleischmann, who has two plates and 48 screws in her right arm as a result of being kicked eight years ago, was one of only four riders to complete the cross-country course within the time, although she incurred, to her surprise, 2.4 time penalties on the steeplechase. Never having ridden at Badminton before, Mrs Fleischmann's preparations included studying a detail video tapes of Lucinda Green.

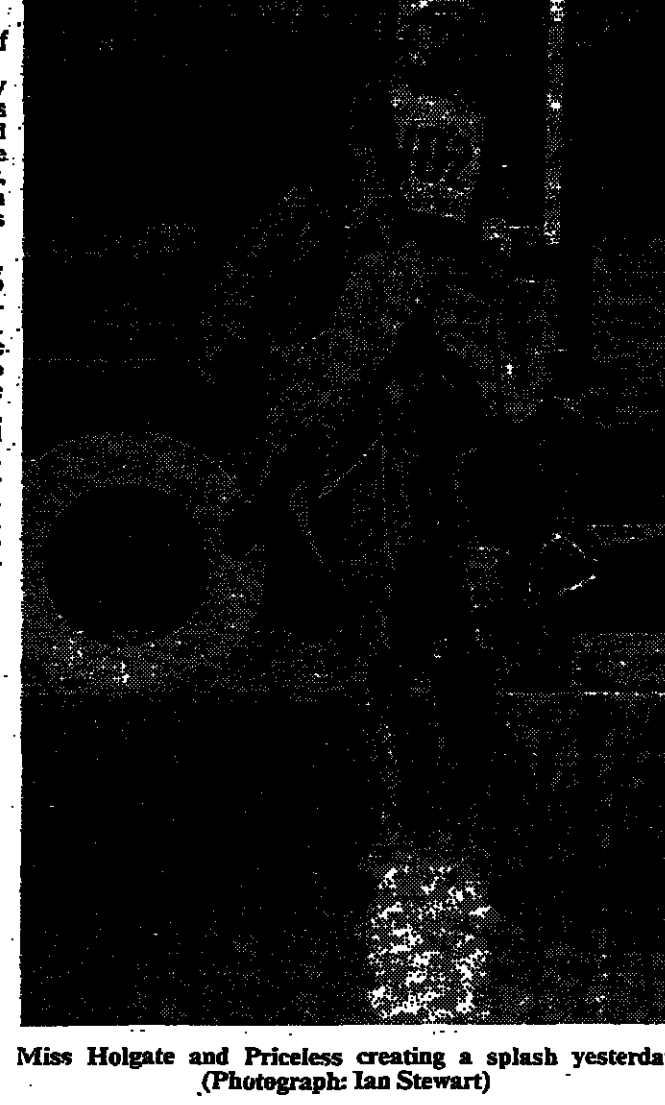
Rodney Powell and Pomeroy strengthened their claim for a place in the team for September's European championships when they finished in fifth place after a finely-judged cross-country round, incurring just four time penalties. He and Mary Thomson, aged 23, on Drovers Rock, one of the four within the time, have established themselves at the top of their sport.

Saturday's cross-country course proved every bit as demanding as expected. Todd said after his ride, "It was more demanding on horse and rider, and needed more accuracy, than the Olympic course at Los Angeles."

The results it produced, however, were tribute to Colonel Frank Weldon's unfailing ability as a course designer. He succeeded in presenting the necessary challenge for the top riders without destroying the chances of the less experienced, as shown by Miss Thomson and by Madeleine Gurdon, aged 23, who, riding in her first Badminton, has a rewarding outing on the incomparable dun horse, The Done Thing, incurring no jumping penalties cross-country.

If there was any criticism to be levelled at the course, it was that the lake fence did not have an easy enough alternative. The "slower route" involved two jumps into water. Because of this, most of the riders opted for the difficult "bounce" fence. There were numerous refusals as well as eight retrials and eliminations, providing much entertainment for the thousands who sat there like knitters round the guillotine.

WHITBREAD CHAMPIONSHIP (GB unless stated): 1. Priceless (V Holgate), 59.75; 2. Charisma (M Todd), 60.75; 3. Night Cap (V Holgate), 62.25; 4. Favourite (P Fleischmann), 67.25; 5. Pomeroy (R Powell), 72.25; 6. Fair Lady (C Enoch), 75.50; 7. Drovers Rock (M Thomson), 80.00; 8. Ben Arthur (K Stevens), 81.00; 9. Myros (D Clarke), 82.50; 10. Windhammer (D Clepham), 85.75.



Miss Holgate and Priceless creating a splash yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Homfeld home before Skelton

From a Special Correspondent, West Berlin

Conrad Homfeld, the silver medal winner at the Los Angeles Olympics with the grey Trakehner lion, Abdullah, beat Skelton, on Everest St James, into second place in the final of the Volvo Cup in the Deutsche Bank here yesterday.

Homfeld was third for his last lap and Skelton, on Pyrrh fourth with Toward, the other British rider in contention for the award, finished joint.

Yesterday's grand prix course was a demanding, 1000m, second round, which featured a triple fence of an oxer to be followed by two uprights. The fence, a double featuring a low wall, and rail, the size of a followed by a parallel, also

SHOW JUMPING

claimed a considerable number of victims.

Of the 25 who started in the second round, four were clear and three of these were out of contention anyway. Going in reverse order of merit, the pressure was on those at the end. Durand, faulted with Jappeloup at the third and fourth fences, was the only one to complete the round. The French zone of the city.

Homfeld, who had brought forward three penalty faults as a result of the first two legs, faults entirely incurred as a result of his placing, had not had a fence down throughout the Cup.

Skelton, who never seems to suffer from pressure, rode easily through the quadruple, but it was the double fence that cost him. His second place, however,

is the highest yet achieved by a British rider in the seven years of the Volvo Cup.

RESULTS: 1. Homfeld's Abdullah (GB), 5.8; 2. Skelton's Everest St James (GB), 6.2; 3. Durand's Jappeloup (FR), 6.5; 4. Pyrrh (GB), 6.8; 5. Toward (GB), 7.2; 6. H. Simon's The Frank (Austria), 7.5; 7. White Star (GB), 7.8; 8. H. Simon's The Frank (Austria), 7.8; 9. H. Simon's The Frank (Austria), 7.8; 10. H. Simon's The Frank (Austria), 7.8.

YACHTING

Tie-break rule helps Durr to title

From a Correspondent, Cannes

Phillippe Durr, from Switzerland, 5.5 metre world champion, won the six-metre title to his nation at Cannes on Saturday. From the start the race was an anti one with four crews having no chance to take the title, but he would be. Geoffrey Eckart, from Italy, and Luca Bassani, from Italy, were early race leaders but start of the last beat all the tenders for the overall title were together at the front of the

TENNIS

Bates loses to Youl once more

Jeremy Bates, the British No 4, failed to gain a revenge win over the Australian Youl, in the final of the British Home Stores final at the Cumberland Club, Hampstead, London. After rain had washed out all play on Saturday, the final was completed on Sunday, with Bates losing 6-2, 6-4 just inside an hour. He had lost to the Australian in their only previous meeting, at Lee-on-Solent a year ago.

Bates, watched by Britain's team manager, Paul Hutchings, looked confident for the first three games but after losing the advantage of an early service break, he seemed to lack conviction and Youl, the No 1 seed, took eight games in succession to lead 3-0 in the second set.

Bates, the No 2 seed, made a bold recovery, winning the next three games, but it was not sustained. Youl, attacking well at the net and serving better than at any stage of the tournament, always seemed to have the edge.

RESULTS: Phillip Bates (England) 5, Youl (Australia) 6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. In the consolation match, Bates (GB) 6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. In the consolation match, Bates (GB) 6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

GOLF

Langer's string of birdies

Hilton Head (Reuters) - Bernhard Langer birdied five of the last 10 holes to take a one-stroke lead over Danny Edwards after three rounds of the Hilton Head Classic.

Langer, who won the US Masters tournament last week, overcame what he called bad luck in the middle of the first nine holes when he was over par for three of them. At that point, he was three strokes off the lead. Langer came back to birdie the ninth and tenth holes with puts of 15 ft. He then birdied the 14th, 15th and 17th holes to finish with a two-under-par 69 for a 10-under-par 203.

Langer is trying to become the first professional since Gary Player to win a tournament immediately following a Masters victory.

Edwards had a three-under-par 68 with three birdies on the inward nine for a nine-under-par 204 total. Bobby Watson birdied the final hole for a 72 and an eight-under-par 205 and was level with Larry Mizzi. Larry Nelson was on 206 and Paul Azinger, who had a new second round lead, and was with Watkins, had a 74 and was in a five-way tie for sixth place at 207.

CRICKET

Swedes lead 2-1

Santiago, Reuters - Sweden's Stefan Edberg made up for losing the opening singles of the delayed Davis Cup tie against Chile, by partnering Jan Gunnarsson to victory in the doubles on Saturday. They outclassed Ricardo Acuna and Haas Gildemeister 6-1, 6-6, 6-3, 6-3 to give the defending champions a 2-1 lead in their first round match.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Hull KR celebrate their second title in a row

By Keith Macklin

As the St Helens players took to the field at Leigh yesterday they knew the championship had been won by Hull Kingston Rovers. A Barrow-Hull KR match had been called off an hour earlier, and by 11.00 the Rovers had the game and the championship comfortably bagged.

Rovers eventually won 30-14, the New Zealand centre, Gary Jhm, scored two tries to bring his tally for the season to 42, equalling club record held by Cliff Daniels. The club's first title in the championship play-off.

Bradford Northern clinched the All top eight premiership place by beating Halifax 16-3 in a hard-fought match. The score was 4-3 in the closing stages when Northern scored two tries through Davies and Kelloway. Wigan ended

Bennett victory

By John Hennessy

Steve Bennett, a 19-year-old golfer from Harpenden, of a background, so far, of no great distinction, mastered the North Hants course and a formidable field to win the Hampshire Open yesterday with rounds of 67 and 70, collectively one under par. He beat Wayne Henry, the young Porters Park player who sprang to prominence in the Open championship last year at the age of 14, by five strokes. Henry had rounds of 68 and 74.

Clapp has recently had the advantage of special training under the English Golf Union at home and a Spanish sun abroad. His long game is therefore in fine shape, and it was this that helped him to hold his game together in his exposed position of first round leader.

LEAGUE SCORERS: 1. Clapp (Harpenden), 137; 2. Henry (Porters Park), 142; 3. P. Hughes (Porters Park), 143; 4. J. Bennett (Harpenden), 144; 5. J. Bennett (Harpenden), 144; 6. J. Bennett (Harpenden), 144; 7. J. Bennett (Harpenden), 144; 8. J. Bennett (Harpenden), 144; 9. J. Bennett (Harpenden), 144; 10. J. Bennett (Harpenden), 144.

Clapp earns applause

By John Hennessy

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Klammer on wheels

By John Hennessy

Stuttgart, West Germany (AFP) - Franz Klammer, of Austria, the former Olympic Alpine skiing downhill champion who retired last month, takes up a new sporting career on April 28 when he drives an Alfa Romeo in a production car race at the Nürburgring in West Germany.

HOCKEY

Favourites tumble

Household names in the 10-0 defeat of the Scotland School after leading 6-0 at half time. The scorers were Peter Miskimmin (4), Cattrall (3), Bhavara (2) and Cliff.

LEAGUE SCORERS: 1. Miskimmin (4), Cattrall (3), Bhavara (2), Cliff (2); 2. Miskimmin (4), Cattrall (3), Bhavara (2), Cliff (2); 3. Miskimmin (4), Cattrall (3), Bhavara (2), Cliff (2); 4. Miskimmin (4), Cattrall (3), Bhavara (2), Cliff (2); 5. Miskimmin (4), Cattrall (3), Bhavara (2), Cliff (2); 6. Miskimmin (4), Cattrall (3), Bhavara (2), Cliff (2); 7. Miskimmin (4), Cattrall (3), Bhavara (2), Cliff (2); 8. Miskimmin (4), Cattrall (3), Bhavara (2), Cliff (2); 9. Miskimmin (4), Cattrall (3), Bhavara (2), Cliff (2); 10. Miskimmin (4), Cattrall (3), Bhavara (2), Cliff (2).

MOTOR RACING

Senna and his Lotus bloom as they skate home in driving rain

From John Blunsdon, Estoril

In one of the most telling examples of supreme driving ability seen in recent years, Ayrton Senna, of Brazil, took complete command of the Portuguese Grand Prix in atrocious conditions to score his first grand prix victory and the first for John Player Team Lotus since 1982.

Driving in torrential rain which he described afterwards as being even worse than Monaco last year, with the downpour turning the 2.7 mile circuit into a skating rink. Senna led off the way from pole position to lap all but the Ferrari of the second finisher, Michele Alboreto, who finished 63 seconds behind, although he did give up the lead in the world championship.

Alain Prost, whose Marlboro McLaren ran for 30 laps in third place, close behind the second JPS Lotus-Renault of Elio de Angelis, was one of the drivers to lose control of his car as it aquaplaned into a spin and went backwards into a barrier before coming to rest.

With Nikki Lauda having brake trouble from about the fourth lap and eventually retiring at the pits on lap 49, the eight-race string of victories by the McLaren-TAGS was decisively halted to bring a much-needed bit of variety to the Formula One scene after two of this year's 16 races.

De Angelis held second place for 42 of the race's 67 laps but Alboreto squeezed by on the next corner. De Angelis's car locked its front brakes momentarily as he entered the bend. He held the car well as it slid through the vans lining the track, but soon afterwards he developed a slow puncture in a rear tyre and dropped to fourth place behind Patrick Tambay's Renault eighth laps from the end.

Nigel Mansell spun and slightly damaged his Williams-Honda on the warming-up lap and along with Eddie Cheever and Piercarlo Marini had to start from the pits for this technically advanced 16-valve engine. Senna, the reigning British Ford 2000 champion, surprised the series regulars by annexing his maiden Formula Three pole position and slightly damaged his Williams-Honda on the warming-up lap and along with Eddie Cheever and Piercarlo Marini had to start from the pits for this technically advanced 16-valve engine. Senna, the reigning British Ford 2000 champion, surprised the series regulars by annexing his maiden Formula Three pole position and slightly damaged his Williams-Honda on the warming-up lap and along with Eddie Cheever and Piercarlo Marini had to start from the pits for this technically advanced 16-valve engine. 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Graduate Recruitment U.K. Banking,
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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.55 Breakfast Time with Nick Ross and Sue Cook. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 8.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.55; sport at 7.20, 7.45 and 8.20; pop music news at 7.32; consumer reports at 8.15; Belinda Chilton reviews the morning newspapers at 8.57. Plus, a preview of the week's television programmes. The guest is George Melly.

10.30 Play School. 10.50 Asian Magazine. There are items on video piracy; on the campaign to reduce the glass; and on the DHSS's newly published multi-language guide to benefits. 11.20 Ceefax.

12.00 News at One with Frances Goodall and Michael Cole. The weather prospects come from Ian MacCallister. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.00 Peabody Medal at One includes a report from Peter Westbrook at the Ghent flower festival; and music from The Spinners 1.45 (Chaplin).

1.00 Family History. Gordon Homeycombe continues his series on tracing ancestry (r) 2.25 Streetwise. The first lesson in the self-defence series (r) 2.35 Petal. The conclusion of the German conversation course (r) 2.50 Songs of Praise from the Old Kirk, Greenock (r) (Ceefax) 3.35 Ceefax. 3.50 Regional news (not London).

4.00 Bertha, by Eric Charles, narrated by Roy Kinnear with Sheila Walker. 4.10 Captain Caveman 4.20 Susker, with Christopher Linton. 4.35 Dungeons and Dragons. John Craven's Newsworld. 4.45 Blue Peter. Simon Groom, with Goldie, is in Cambridge, helping to dig-up prehistoric crocodile bones (Ceefax).

5.00 Grange Hill. The final episode of the serial. (Ceefax).

5.00 News with Sue Lawley and Jeremy Paxman. Weather. London Plus.

6.00 Wogan. The guests this evening include Toyah, Suzi Randal, Ted Edwards and Jonathan Porritt.

6.00 Fame. A review of the First Year students' concert has a shattering effect on the delicate Choc.

7.00 Three Up, Two Down. Domestic comedy starring Michael Elphick and Angela Thorne as grandparents of the baby born to Sam's (Elphick) son and Sophie's (Thorne) daughter. They move into the basement flat with the common idea of helping the young couple by babysitting and decorating but their different cultural backgrounds leads to an unhappy partnership.

7.00 News with John Humphrys. Weather.

7.00 Panorama. Emergency Divide - for Good? Fred Emery takes the division of all ages about the division of their nation (see Choice).

7.00 Film: Rich and Famous (1981) starring John Gielgud and Candice Bergen. The story of two women, close college friends - Liz, who became a best-selling novelist, and Merry who dropped out and married the man both women wanted to marry. As the years pass the successful Liz envies the husband and child of the other, while Merry yearns for her friend's success. Then success comes to Merry when she writes a scathing novel about her neighbour, and the old jealousies erupt. Directed by George Cukor.

7.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.15 Good Morning Britain, presented by Nick Owen and Jayne Irving. News with Gordon Henderson at 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.55; sport at 8.30 and 8.55; exercises at 8.50 and 9.15; Derek Jameson at 7.15; money talk at 8.40; and Douglas Rodgers remembers at 8.05. The guests include Fulton Mackay.

11.30 French conversation. 11.38 French conversation.

12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTel with Betty the Badger. 12.10 Let's pretend to read with Basil Brush. 5.58 The countryside in spring and summer. 10.12 The Portuguese way of life. 10.32 Sex equality. 11.02 The natural history of a pond. 11.30 Maths: ruler and compass exercises. 11.38 French conversation.

1.00 News at One with Leonard Parfitt. Weather. 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston.

1.30 Film: The President's Private Secretary. A made-for-television drama starring Beau Bridges. A young man is caught in a deadly cover up when it is discovered that not only is his sister the mistress of the president of the United States but also a Russian spy. Directed by John Llewellyn Moseley. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors.

4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat to the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Basil Brush. 4.20 He-Man and Masters of the Universe. 4.45 Dramarama: Look at Me, by David Baker and Alan Bantam. The story of two boys, one of whom is deaf, and their difficulties of communication (Oracle). 5.15 Different Strokes.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gets with news of the 100 years old invalid children's Aid Association which claims to be the only children's charity that helps every type of handicap both physical and mental.

6.35 Crossroads. Trouble looms for Paul Ross.

7.00 What's My Line? Eamonn Andrews's panel consists of Billy Cooper, George Galt, Emma Wilson, Patrick Mower and Angela Rippon.

7.30 Coronation Street. Vera Duckworth receives an unexpected wedding anniversary gift from husband Jack (Oracle).

8.00 Roll Over Beethoven. Comedy starring Nigel Planer and Lisa Golder (Oracle).

8.30 World in Action. Part two of Not for Love or Money which examines the surrogate birth issue. The programme includes film from a Beverly Hills clinic showing three embryos being implanted into the womb of a 29-year-old woman. The embryos were created in a test tube from the sperm and eggs of a childless couple.

9.00 The Sweeney. Regan and Carter. The Sweeney are on the trail of another evil-doer (r).

10.00 News at Ten includes a report on the first batch of Vietnam's American children who are set to leave the country for dispersal round the globe.

10.30 Film: The Seven-Ups (1973) starring Roy Scheider. A rather brutal story of a secret investigative group of young men who are set to leave the country for dispersal round the globe.

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12.25 Night Thoughts.

BBC 2

6.30 Open University: Sheffield - The Terrestrial. 6.55 Thermodynamics in Action. Ends at 7.20. 8.00 Ceefax.

10.25 World Snooker. The seventh day of the Embassy World Snooker Championship from the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield. The quarter-final stage has been reached and the players battle to be the first to 13 frames.

2.30 approximately Snooker Break, introduced by David Vine. Experts answer viewers' letters about the championship and David Vine explains the rules of the game. The last two quarter-finals begin.

5.25 News summary with subtitles. Weather.

5.30 Film: "New Moon" (1940) starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Musical romance set in the exotic Caribbean when Marianne de Beaumanoir, a French aristocrat, becomes involved with Charles, a dashing revolutionary. With music by Siegfried Romberg, directed by Robert Z. Leonard.

7.10 World Snooker. Further coverage of the Championship, plus the Shot of the Championship competition.

8.10 Horizon: IRAS - The Supercooled Eye. A new documentary about the manufacture and performance of an astronomical probe which was launched into orbit in 1983 and has, so far, discovered more than 20,000 previously unknown galaxies. The infrared satellite telescope was jointly made by the Americans and the Dutch, but the monitoring of its signals is carried out at the Rutherford-Appleton Laboratory at Chilton, Oxfordshire.

9.00 World Snooker. David Vine with highlights of this evening's matches, including Steve Davis's quarter-final game.

9.30 The Young Ones. More anarchic humour from Ade Edmonson, Rick Mayall, Nigel Planer and Christopher Palmer. The music comes from Rip, Rig and Panic (r).

10.05 Marc Chagall. A film tribute to the Russian-born artist who died last month, aged 97. This programme includes what proved to be his first interview, for Arena, and he talks about his early days at the Imperial Academy of Fine Art in St Petersburg; the experiences of two World Wars and a Revolution. He is seen in his studio in the South of France and at work on his monumental windows for Rheims Cathedral (see Choice).

10.50 Newswatch. The latest national and international news, plus extended coverage of one of the main stories of the day.

11.35 Weather.

11.40 World Snooker. Highlights of the day's play at Sheffield. Ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

2.35 Vietnam: The Ten Thousand Day War. Part 22 (of 26) of the Canadian-made history of the Vietnam conflict examines how the thousands of self-help groups were formed to help those soldiers who could not cope with the transition from jungle warfare to the warfare after the war ended. Despite a budget of \$17 million it was claimed that the Veterans Administration could not cope with the numbers that found themselves incapable of carrying on a normal life.

3.00 The Late Late Show. Dublin's long-running and successful Saturday night chat show.

4.00 Cautionary Tales. The first of a repeat series of eight programmes designed to inform the viewer about citizen's rights. This afternoon's programme deals with the problems over arrest and bail and three people who have experienced the hand on the other side of the cell after what happened to them last.

4.30 Isaura the Slave Girl. Now that she has fallen in love with Tobias, a neighbouring land owner, Isaura decides to fight for her freedom and to Collard, Isaura's father, who is slow to take advantage of her.

5.15 Fantastico. The songs, dances and people of modern Brazil.

5.30 I Could Do That. This second programme in the series follows the fortunes of a few people from the North East who hope to start their own businesses.

6.00 Where in the World. Travel quiz, presented by Ray Alan. The team captains, John Julius Norwich and John Carver, are joined by Angela Buxton, Richard Briers, Siffert Moss and Tony Hart.

6.30 Athos. The third and final film about the monastic community, its treasures and architecture, that resides on the slopes of Mount Athos.

7.00 Channel Four News includes a report from an anti-government guerrilla camp in Uganda.

7.50 Comment. With her views on a matter of topical importance is writer and journalist Carolyn Faulkner. Weather.

8.00 Brookside. Darnley suffers pain and indignity when dressed in his gorilla suit.

8.30 Mean's Best Friends. Comedy series starring Fulton Mackay as the martinet, Orwode, who is offered rent-free accommodation in return for bringing order to the chaos of a large detached house with a motley collection of guests and pets.

9.00 End of Empire. Part two. This and the next two programmes deal with the last years of the British in India (see Choice).

10.00 Newswatch. American comedy series starring Bob Newhart and interviewees (William Express, starring John Kent and Albert Lieven, 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm, 6.00-6.40 Anglia, 6.30-7.00 Bygones, 7.00-7.30 Anglia, 7.30-8.00 Anglia, 8.00-8.30 Anglia, 8.30-9.00 Anglia, 9.00-9.30 Anglia, 9.30-10.00 Anglia, 10.00-10.30 Anglia, 10.30-11.00 Anglia, 11.00-11.30 Anglia, 11.30-12.00 Anglia, 12.00-12.30 Anglia, 12.30-1.00 Anglia, 1.00-1.30 Anglia, 1.30-2.00 Anglia, 2.00-2.30 Anglia, 2.30-3.00 Anglia, 3.00-3.30 Anglia, 3.30-4.00 Anglia, 4.00-4.30 Anglia, 4.30-5.00 Anglia, 5.00-5.30 Anglia, 5.30-6.00 Anglia, 6.00-6.30 Anglia, 6.30-7.00 Anglia, 7.00-7.30 Anglia, 7.30-8.00 Anglia, 8.00-8.30 Anglia, 8.30-9.00 Anglia, 9.00-9.30 Anglia, 9.30-10.00 Anglia, 10.00-10.30 Anglia, 10.30-11.00 Anglia, 11.00-11.30 Anglia, 11.30-12.00 Anglia, 12.00-12.30 Anglia, 12.30-1.00 Anglia, 1.00-1.30 Anglia, 1.30-2.00 Anglia, 2.00-2.30 Anglia, 2.30-3.00 Anglia, 3.00-3.30 Anglia, 3.30-4.00 Anglia, 4.00-4.30 Anglia, 4.30-5.00 Anglia, 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